The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,266.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DeSILVA—February 25th, at Mahableshwur, Mr. M. P. DeSilva, Merchant, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends, he has left a widow and four sons to bemoan his irreparable loss. Friends will please accept this intimation.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

GUNN—TOCHER—March 5th, at Madras, by the Rev. J. Skerratt, Store Sergeant G. Gunn, Ordnance Department, to Jane Tocher.

HARVEY—TOCHER—March 5th, at Madras, by the Rev. J. Skerratt, J. T. Harvey, Assistant in charge Telegraph Office, Mangalore, to M. A. Tocher.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	9th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22d	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Busaire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	23th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 17th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on............ 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., C. Tickell, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	16
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle		14
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	17	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., A. Irvine, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6 h, 16th & 26th
Varavul - - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd	Dwarka - - „	6th, 16th & 26th
Manga-ole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th
Pore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Margarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - „	8th, 18th, & 28th
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 10th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 14th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain Foster, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "HOLLINSIDE," Captain Bains, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.............£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class.......................£45 }
Second Class....................£25 } „

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers. B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Corney will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, Nattrass, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain Nattrass will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents Ship *Planet*.

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Alleby will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Merchantman*, Mourilyan, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Mourilyan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Mourilyan.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, Wilson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Wilson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THE next PAPER HUNT, which will be the last held this season, will take place on THURSDAY the 15th instant. The MEET will be at Maha Lukshmi Temple, at 4-30 P. M.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors, R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Bombay Education Society, held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 12th February 1866, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY next, March 19th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.

The attendance of all Members is particularly requested.

By order, ALFRED PHILLIPS, Captain, Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 12th March 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at No. 2, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March 1866.

1st.—For the election of Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., who have dissolved partnership.

2nd.—For the election of three Directors.

R. L. TAYLOR,
C. C. PENNEY,
ગેલાભાઇ પડમશી,
i c GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY,
શીવજી વેલજી,
i c SEWJEE WELLJEE,
Directors of the M. L. & R. Co. (Limited).

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

THURSDAY EVENING, 15th MARCH.

INIMITABLE AND WONDERFUL MAGICAL REPRESENTATION, by PROFESSOR VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. By general desire THE EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT OF THE DECAPITATION.

☞ *Upwards of one hundred Ladies and Gentlemen having been obliged to leave the Theatre on* THURSDAY *last for want of Room,* PROFESSOR VANEK *is induced to give his* WONDERFUL DECAPITATION SCENE *once more in Bombay* THIS EVENING *(15th March) together with other inimitable Magical and Sleight-of-hand Experiments, and the very much admired Cyclorama.*

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	Rs.	15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	„	6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	„	3
Stalls	„	4
Gallery	„	3
Pit	„	2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE

OF THE

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS of the Presidency of Bombay, including a list of the Drugs sold in the Bazars of Western India,

compiled by

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M. D.,

Olim Prœs. Ann. Soc. Med. Reg. Edin.

Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum, and Honorary Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India and the B. B. R. A. S.

Second Edition 8vo. cloth.

Rs. 12-8.

Postage—Eight Annas.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square. J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, called for MONDAY the 12th, is unavoidably postponed to MONDAY the 19th instant.

By order, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

10th March 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Go-down a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co., Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

To elect a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanje Bhownuggur, Esq., resigned

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY the 15th day of March 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

The sanction of the Bench to be asked to the following proposals of the Municipal Commissioner, which have been provisionally sanctioned by the Standing Committee:

1. The purchase of certain ground in Girgaum for the erection of Public Necessaries.

2. The completion of that portion of the Gilder Road between Grant Road and Cammatteepoora Foras Road, and the construction of the new embankment beyond.

3. The removal of the Chinch Bunder Town Sweeping Siding, and the construction of a new Siding near Boree Bunder.

4. The terms of the Government lease of the Coorla Swamp.

5. The payment of Mr. W. Ashdown of a gratuity equal to two months' salary on his discharge; and payment to Mahadowrow Moroba of three months' salary on similar grounds.

6. Six months' leave to England to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on full pay (Major Henderson undertaking that there shall be no extra expense to the Municipality on account of his absence), and the payment of his Passage Money both ways on condition of his qualifying under Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, as Superintendent of the Bombay Fire Brigade.

7. The payment at once was required of the Bench's contribution towards the Survey, in modification of the Budget Resolution.

8. Letters from Mr. Bulkley, Executive Engineer Main Drainage Works, to the Clerk of the Peace, on the subject of infringement of his agreement by the Municipal Commissioner's order, that he shall act under the superintendence of Mr. Russell Aitkin

9. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Bench to Mr. Thwaites' acting allowance as Executive Engineer Drainage Works.

10. Tender accepted by the Municipal Commissioner for filling in the new Market site on the Esplanade.

11. A memorandum by Mr. Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 110, dated 15th January 1866, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 109 of 1866, appointing Russell Aitkin, Esquire, an Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

12. Contingent Bills for Printing Charges, &c. submitted for payment to the Worshipful Bench.

13. And (if possible) Report of the Over Bridge Committee.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th Feb. 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOOK SELECTIONS.

JAMES'S NAVAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, from 1793 to the accession of George IV., with portraits. 6 vols.	Rs.	19	8
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY of London, from 1819 to 1857, in 9 vols. 8 vo	Rs.	32	0
WHAT LED TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE NILE SOURCE. By Captain Speke. 8vo with Maps	Rs.	10	8
THE BOOK OF ECCLESIASTES, Metrically paraphrased by the Rev. A. A. Morgan, with numerous illustrations by George Thomas, 4to. (slightly damaged), reduced to	Rs.	13	4
THE HABIT AND THE HORSE: a Treatise on Female Equitation. By Mrs. J. S. Clarke, with nine full page illustrations by Herbert Watkins. 4to	Rs.	7	8
HIGHLANDERS AT HOME: or Gaelic Gatherings. By R. R. McJan, magnificently illustrated, folio.	Rs.	16	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MILITARY BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED.

Regulations for European Officers in India, part 3. Furlough, Retirement Medical Officers, &c. ... Rs.	5	12
The following parts of the work are still available:		
Part 1.—Staff Corps Rules and Staff Salaries	3	12
„ 2.—Commands, &c.	8	0
Voyle's Dictionary of Artillery and Scientific Terms.	6	0
Robertson's Catechism of Infantry Drill...	3	12
Instructions in Musketry, latest edition	0	12
Field Exercises, pocket edition, corrected up to 1865.	0	12
Queen's Regulations, pocket edition	0	12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War	3	0
Formulary of Prescriptions for use in Military Hospitals	0	12
Battalion Commands and Brigade Cautions. By G. F. Gamble	0	12
D'Aguilar's Courts Martial	5	4
Pipon's Manual of Military Law	3	12
Elementary Lectures on Artillery. By Captain C. H. Owen	12	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES.

WHATMAN'S MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS, just received, 30, 36, and 54 inches wide.

ALSO,

DOUBLE ELEPHANT and ANTIQUARIAN DRAWING PAPERS, all in first rate condition.

ARTIST'S OIL COLOUR BOXES, containing every requisite for oil painting, at Rs. 35, 40, 45 and 50.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify that he will be prepared to enter into special arrangements for the conveyance of materials from Bombay to up-country Stations required for the purposes of full or half pressing Cotton, provided such Cotton is guaranteed to be carried by Rail.

E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors, REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public is respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY 12th instant, the following ALTERATIONS IN GOODS RATES will come into force:—

Half pressed Cotton will be reduced from 4th to 3rd Class rate to and from all Stations and Bombay only; 4th class rate will be charged between country stations.

Piece Goods will be reduced from 5th to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.

Wool, whether press packed or not press packed, will be reduced to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.

Hoops, Sheets, and other damageable Iron will be reduced from 3rd class to 2nd class rates to and from all stations.

Dates will be reduced from 2nd to 1st class rate to and from all stations.

Sursue Seed and Castor Oil Seed will be reduced to 1st class rate to and from all stations and Bombay only: 2nd class rate will be charged between country stations.

Ghee, both in casks and dubbers, will be reduced from 3rd to 2nd class rate to and from all stations.

By order, J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

" 6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c. &c. has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs.* 7, *exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

NOTICES.

MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SAWN TEAK WOOD.—This Company is prepared to deliver F. O. B., at Beypore, Malabar Teak Wood, well seasoned and of the very best description, sawn to order, at prices varying according to size and quantity from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12 per cubic foot. For further particulars apply to

DYMES & Co., Agents, Madras.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of a portion of the present Roof of the Byculla Club and the substitution of Corrugated Iron. The Tiles to be taken in part payment.

For particulars apply to the Steward on the spot.

R. HOSKINS, Capt. R. A., Honorary Secretary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUST OF ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY.—All persons claiming to be Creditors of ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY are required to furnish to the undersigned, at his office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, within one week from this date, an account of their debts WITH PROPER VOUCHERS, in default whereof the Estate will be administered without reference to such Claims.

G. R. WILSON, Accountant to A. C. Dady's Trustees.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of STORES to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) for twelve months, commencing April 1866.

Forms of applications with List of Stores required, together with the probable annual consumption, can be obtained at the Company's Offices at Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle.

Tenders to be sent in within 14 days from this date.

JOHN SYKES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse.* These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.

HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.

MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.

BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE MAHIM OIL, PAPER, AND FLOUR MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital five Lacs of Rs. in 1,000 *Shares of Rs.* 500 *each,*

(With Power to increase.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Government of Bombay for the purpose of reclaiming a portion of the Foreshore closely abutting on the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway, and situate about midway between the Police Station at Bandora and the Mahim Railway Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

The advantages which call this project into existence are as follows:—

1st. There is a Tidal Power existing, which can be made subservient to all manufacturing purposes, and varies from ten to one hundred and fifty horse-power as may be required.

2nd. The Land proposed to be reclaimed is within immediate access to the B. B. and C. I. Railway and within half a mile of the G. I. P. Railway. This site will form as it were a terminus for the reception of Central Indian Imports and command an open sea-board, which may be made eminently useful for the reception of Coast Craft Cargoes.

3rd. Road Communication already exists between the Causeway and Bombay.

Originator.—J. GARFORD BRIGGS.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LD.).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Financial Association (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 4, Borah Bazar Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 19th March instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.—to confirm the following Resolutions unanimously passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, 14th February, viz:—

1st. That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts be received.

2nd. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Messrs. J. L. Brodie, G. R. Wilson, and Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration of Rs. 3,000 to be equally divided between them.

By order of the Board, E. F. VIEGAS, Accountant.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on TUESDAY the 20th instant, the following, amongst other Resolutions, were passed:—

"That the Meeting be adjourned till this day month, the 20th March, for the declaration of a Dividend."

"That the proposition of the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company to One Crore of Rupees, by the issue of 5,000 additional Shares, to be offered to the present Shareholders at par, be adopted."

At the Meeting which was afterwards made special, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That this Meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to make up the future accounts of the Company to the 31st December in each year, and that Clause 89 of the Company's Articles of Association, which provides that they shall be made up to the 30th September or 31st March, be altered accordingly."

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY the 20th March next, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of declaring a Dividend and confirming the above Resolutions.

By order of the Directors, J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 27th February 1866.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

WANTED.

A BUNGALOW WANTED at Bandora for one year. Apply to "J. S. W.," *Bombay Gazette.*

8th March 1866.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, qualified to take charge of Machinery and to act as Manager of Works either in Bombay or up-country, is desirous of an engagement. Certificates of character and professional ability can be produced. Apply to "M. W.," Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

WANTED TO HIRE, by the month, a DINGY, or other light sailing BOAT. Apply stating terms, to "A. Y.," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 1st April till 15th September next. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to "B" at this Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

7th March 1866.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, (from 1st proximo) two ROOMS in No. 15, Apollo Street, now occupied by Messrs. Cohen & Co. N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), several (small and large) HOUSES, in different localities, viz:—Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, Grant and Falkland Roads. For particulars enquire of N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO BE LET, at Breach Candy, a splendid upper roomed BUNGALOW, occupid by ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., with immediate possession. Apply to Mr. M. B. VICCAJEE, Custom House.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E. Meherjee & Co, No. 2, Forbes Street.

SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.	
do. do.		29	„	
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	„	
2 „ pts.		14	„	
Old Tom	Rs.	20	„	

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs.	16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„	15	„
Do. Do.	„	13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„	38	„
PORT (Carbonell's)	„	32	„
SHERRY do.	„	32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases	„	30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„	30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	„	30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontilado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs. R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	53
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	22
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 6.

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan.* 24.

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office. —*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

TYEBJEE PRESS COMPANY.—FOR SALE, ten SHARES in this Company, at a moderate price. Apply to "N. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a LIGHT PHAETON, with a pair of good going Chestnuts, and a set of double Harness, for ... Rs. 1,600

A very light Office SHIGRAM, with grey Horse and Harness, for ... „ 1,200

A PIANO, by Schroder, with a Harmonican attached ... „ 700

Apply to J. MACNEE, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HORSES.—A Consignment of 48 selected Australian HORSES, ex *Jeanie Oswald,* will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days, by order of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., on account and risk of the concerned.

The Horses can now be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Establishment, Byculla, where Catalogues can be obtained.

The attention of amateurs is called to the following lots:—

No. 6 Bay horse, 6 years, a very fine hack.
„ 10 Chesnut horse, 5 years, a very fine saddle horse.
„ 18 Black colt, 4 years, racing points and blood.
„ 25 Brown horse, 5 years, broken to saddle, a splendid mover.
„ 30 and 31 Dark Grey mares, a splendid match.
„ 40 Grey mare, 4 years, by Waverlyl broken to saddle.
„ 41 Bay mare, 5 years, nearly thoroughbred, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
„ 46 Bay horse, 6 years, a fine saddle horse, up to any weight.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

FOR SALE—

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.

Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,

Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING Mail day there was little or nothing doing in the Market except in New Elphinstones, which declined from 195 to 180 premium; Back Bays close at 4,500 premium; Elphinstones at 130 premium; Mazagons at 1,275; Freres at 700; United Victorias at 2,400 per share; Bombay Bank shares at 49 premium; Commercial Bank shares at 13 premium; Old Financials at 2½ discount; Bank of India at 57 discount. Market extremely depressed and in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	214

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

THE telegraphic advices which have been coming to hand since our last are more favourable than those of the previous week, the price of Cotton having advanced, while at the same time the market has assumed a more steady tone, Fair Dhollera on the 8th instant being quoted 16½d. and great activity in the market. In Manchester also there is an improved feeling, although it has not yet resulted in any advance in values. The steadiness at present prevailing both in the Manchester and Liverpool markets may be disturbed by the warlike rumours now circulating on the Continent, information of which was received by wire on Monday.

Piece Goods.—There has been a steady business in progress since our last, but transactions altogether are not large, prices show little change on those ruling last week, the improvement, which was looked for after the holidays, having been in some measure checked by considerable arrivals during the interval. Grey Shirtings 40 inch 7lb. have been moving off in small parcels at Rs. 8, and 8¼lb. at Rs. 10/2, a fine make of the latter weight having fetched Rs. 10/6/6. T Cloths still maintain former values, especially the higher weights, 32 inch 7lb fetching 18 annas. Of Madapollams there are very few sales—32 inch 3lb. being worth Rs. 3/9 to 3/10. Twist has been in more request for up country requirements. We quote sales of Mule 40s at 18 and 18¼ annas, 50s at 23¼ annas, and 60s at 26¼ annas, 20s at 16 annas, and 30s at 21½ annas.

Cotton.—The better news which have been coming to hand have imparted a brisker feeling to this market, but business on European account is not very large. Prices have advanced within the last two or three days. Shipments are on a larger scale, and aggregate for the week 40,075 bales against 10,871 bales last week. We quote: New Dhollera Rs. 450 to 455; New Broach Rs. 445; New Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 440; New Hinghunghaut Rs. 465.

Freights.—This market has been quieter during the week, arrivals of tonnage having again been little heavy. Ready ships, however, have not only maintained former rates, but in one or two instances have obtained an advance. We quote yesterday for Cotton to Liverpool £2 5s. to £2 10s.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs. 7,61,773
Deposits at Head Office	Increase	„ 18,47,003
Deposits at Branches	Decrease	„ 3,95,595
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	„ 30,200
Credit Accounts do. do.	Decrease	„ 7,68,378
Bills Discounted do. do.	Increase	„ 5,10,126
Balances with Agents	Increase	„ 5,07,062
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Increase	„ 19,97,473
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease	„ 1,39,128

Money has been in active request during the week, but supplies still keep ample and for short dated paper the rate is rather easier. The departure of the mail has as usual caused a temporary withdrawal from the Bank in the last two days; much of this, however, will be returned again immediately, and as further remittances will be received by the incoming and following steamers, we think it unlikely that during the remainder of the season money will be dearer than it is now. The steady improvement which is taking place in the position of the Bank would suggest some reduction in their present rates: this, however, is hardly advisable, considering the ruling rates of Exchange on England.

The Bank Return for the week ending on Saturday shows an increase of 20 lacs to the Head Office Cash Balance, chiefly attributable to increased Deposits; Loans and Credits are reduced 8 lacs, while an addition of 5 lacs has been made to Discounts. Branch Deposits continue to undergo a steady decrease, the withdrawal during the week being nearly 4 lacs. The Treasury Balance is increased 7 lacs, arising from railway monies being paid in. The addition to sundry liabilities exceeds 6 lacs.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co. was held on Saturday, and it is feared that a considerable deficiency will be found to exist when their books have been fully investigated; much sympathy is felt for Mr. Rogers under the circumstances.

Government Securities.—There has again been very little doing in these during the week, but prices keep steady. We quote: Fours 88½; Fives, 102¾; Five and a Half 108¼.

Exchange.—For the first half of the week there was little change in rates, Banks drawing at 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 9/16d.; Credits being placed at 2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.; and Documents at 2s. 1¾d. On Saturday quotations were stiffer: one or two of the Banks selling largely at 2s. 1⅝d. For the last two days these rates have been well supported, and closing quotations for this mail are as follows:—Banks 2s. 1⅝d.; Credits 2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1¾d.; Documents 2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 2d. On Calcutta we quote sight 100¾; 60 days' 98¾, and on China Rs. 214 for 60 days' Bank Bills.

Shares.—The market has again shown very little animation, and Land Shares, with the exception of Elphinstones and Victorias, are all lower. Bank of India has improved owing to a report that several new names are to join the Board of Direction. Yesterday's quotations will be found in the Share List.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Walcott, Lieutenant E., 7th Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Keays, Captain C. F., Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Kurrachee.
Haig, Captain M. R., Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Kurrachee.
Wood, Lieutenant A., 29th Regiment N.I., on sick certificate, from Kurrachee.
Adams, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave.
Watt, Cornet W., King's Dragoon Guards, en route, from Ahmednuggur.
Battye, Lieutenant W., on leave, from Kherwara.
Battye, Major G., on leave, from Agra.
Homer, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Asseerghur.
Jones, Major W. T., Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Hunter, Lieutenant, 106th Foot, on leave, from England.
Skottowe, Captain, 2nd Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, from England.
Baldock, Veterinary Surgeon J., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 13.

[illegible]oome, Major, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Adams, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Wood, Lieutenant A., 29th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Haig, Captain M. R., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Keays, Captain C. F., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Bell, Dr. G. C., Medical Department, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Homer, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
[illegible]ore, Lieutenant W. E., 9th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Aden.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Gunga (s)	Monsoon	Suez, Feb. 23.
Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, March 10.
Soobla Salam	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Dec. 27
February	Punberg	Bankok, Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

J. G. Richardson	Kendall	Liverpool.
Eclipse	Agren	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Gunga*.—Lieutenant Hunter, Mrs. E. Clifton, Miss A. Clifton, Miss E. Clifton, Captain Skottowe, Mr. Latham, Mr. A. Joseph, and H. Amlina.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Malta*, Hyde, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Princess Somawutty*, W. C. Parker, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Eunice*, G. Devereux, bound to Akyab.
Barque *Dunelm*, C. Robertson, bound to London.
S. S. *Martaban*, Tickell, bound to Kurrachee.

The B. C. and B. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Karanjak* for Malabar Coast, left to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a comfortable airy BUNGALOW at Mazagon, near the Nuwab's Tank. Apply to Messrs. MOORJEE SEWJEE & Co., at the Mandvee Bunder.

TO LET, from the 15th instant, SHOP No. 38, Meadow Street, with GODOWN adjoining. Rent Rs. 110 per mensem. Apply to the Fort Chapel.
JAS. A. WILLY, J. S.,
Secretary R. C. Bishop.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 2nd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, now in occupation of MR. C. LEGGETT, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.
Bombay, 14th March 1866.

REQUIRED, 13,000 Callian or Titwalla BRICKS, to be delivered at the Company's premises at Girgaum. Tenders to be addressed to
GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
13th March 1866.

TENDERS for the delivery of 1,000 Tons of English COAL, at the Mint, will be received up to the 20th instant.
J. HARLEY MAXWELL, Lieut. Col., R. E.,
Officiating Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 13th March 1866.

NOTICE.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY will be held in the Large Hall of the Robert Money Institution on WEDNESDAY the 14th of March, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.
T. K. WEATHERHEAD, S.C.L., Secretary.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
10th March 1866.

S. S. "GUNGA," with Overland Cargo, ex Atlantic, having arrived, Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned and to take delivery of the Goods from the Custom House Bunder.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. & B. S. S. Company (Limited).
Bombay, 13th March 1866.

GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.—I hereby give notice, that I have this day appointed MR. GEORGE BROOKS as MANAGER of Grant Buildings, in the room of Mr. R. H. W. Smith.
Applications for Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars should now be addressed to MR. GEORGE BROOKS, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
10th March 1866.

AMATEUR CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PARELL, on WEDNESDAY 21st March 1866. By the kind permission, and under the patronage, of H. E. Sir BARTLE and Lady FRERE, a CONCERT will be given at Government House, Parell, in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, by Amateurs and Members of the Choir, on WEDNESDAY next.

Committee.

Rev. W. K. Fletcher.	E. I. Howard, Esq.
L. H. Bayley, Esq.	R. Ryrie, Esq.
F. S. Chapman, Esq.	R. L. Tracey, Esq.
Dr. R. S. Sinclair.	Lieut. J. Dowden, R. E.

D. Trevor Roper, Esq.

Tickets, Rupees 7 each, may be obtained through the Committee, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
To commence at 8-45 P. M.
March, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that EUNOOS BIN ALLYSAHEB COOR, ABDULLA BIN ALLYSAHEB COOR, and SHAIKOO BIN ALLYSAHEB COOR have agreed to purchase from ALLYSAHEB BIN BALOOMEYA COOR, firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with one water well and a privy standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bapoo Khote Street, outside the Fort in Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the south by the house of Syed Mahmoud, on or towards the east by the public street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's land. The said piece or parcel of land is registered under Nos. 1038 and 1039, and the said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed under No. 8. Secondly, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and adjoining the premises firstly described, situate at Bapoo Khote Street, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 233 3/9 square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the north by the house of Mahomed Sherif Shaik Bhican, on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the east by the public street, and on or towards the west by the sweeper's lane. The said piece or parcel of land is registered under No. 1037, and the said messuage, tenement, or dwelling house is assessed under No. 9. All persons having any claim on the premises aforesaid, or one of them, or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned at his Office, Apollo Street, Fort, otherwise the purchase aforesaid will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated 13th day of March 1866.
CHARLES LEGGETT, Attorney at Law.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT TARRAPOOR.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others desirous of witnessing the above Ceremony, the following Trains will be run in addition to the ordinary Passenger Trains on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant, and the 6 A. M. from Ahmedabad and the 6 A. M. from Bombay will also stop at Bysur to pick up and set down 1st Class Passengers only:—

Up.	A. M.	Down.	P. M.
Surat ...Dep.	8 0	Bysur ...Dep.	6 30
Sucheen ...	8 33	Dhannoo ...Arr.	7 1
Nowsaree ...Arr.	9 5	Do. ...Dep.	7 11
Do. ...Dep.	9 15	Sunjan ...	7 59
Umulsar ...	9 40	Damaun ...	8 35
Billimora ...	9 50	Pardee ...	9 5
Doongree ...	10 10	Bulsar ...Arr.	9 50
Bulsar ...Arr.	10 25	Do. ...Dep.	9 40
Do. ...Dep.	10 35	Doongree ...	10 5
Pardee ...Arr.	10 54	Billimora ...	10 20
Do. ...Dep.	11 16	Umulsar ...	10 55
Damaun ...	11 45	Nowsaree ...Arr.	11 25
Sunjan ...	12 23	Do. ...Dep.	11 35
Dhannoo ...Arr.	1 11	Sucheen ...	12 10
Do. ...Dep.	1 21	Surat ...Arr.	12 40
Bysur ...Arr.	1 57		
Down.	**A. M.**	**Up.**	**P. M.**
Bombay ...Dep.	8 48	Bysur ...Dep.	7 30
Mahim ...	9 3	Palghur ...Arr.	7 50
Bandora ...	9 7	Do. ...Dep.	8 0
Pahada ...	9 30	Veraru ...	8 45
Dysur ...	9 45	Bassein ...	9 8
Bassein ...	10 25	Dysur ...	9 44
Veraru ...	10 42	Pahada ...	9 58
Palghur ...Arr.	11 40	Bandera ...	10 22
Do. ...Dep.	11 50	Mahim ...	10 30
Bysur ...Arr.	12 10	Bombay ...Arr.	10 45

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 12th March 1866.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c. &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for invalids) Black Seal ...	30	16
Second quality, Red Seal ...	24	13
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville ...	28	0
St. Julien ...	22	0
Medoc ...	16	9
Medoc Petit ...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co. ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co. ...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry ...	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz ...	40	21
Sauterne, best ...	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality ...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe ...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case) ...	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL ...	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves) ...	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles ...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara ...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil) ...	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg) ...	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.) ...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen) ...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe ...	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy ...	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters ...	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed TO-DAY, the 14th March, at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to see Gentlemen at BREAKFAST at Malabar Point on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 9 o'clock, and on each succeeding THURSDAY until further notice.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 13th March 1866.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to receive Native Gentlemen at Malabar Point on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, and every subsequent THURSDAY, at the same hour.
Gentlemen desirous of seeing the Governor will be good enough to communicate their wishes to the Private Secretary a day previous.
E. H. PERCIVAL,
Private Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 13th March 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Mar. 6	Kurrachee	Mar. 9
Agra	Mar. 8	Lahore	Mar. 3
Allahabad	Mar. 7	London	Feb. 19
Australia	Jan. 26	Mauritius	Feb. 17
Alexandria	Feb. 26	Madras	Mar. 8
Bangalore	Mar. 7	Malta	Feb. 23
Calcutta	Mar. 7	Meerut	Mar. 6
Cape	Jan. 18	Ootacamund	Mar. 1
Ceylon	Mar. 2	Oudh	Mar. 7
Cochin	Feb. 24	Penang	Feb. 25
Delhi	Mar. 8	Punjaub	Mar. 3
France	Feb. 20	Suez	Mar. 1
Hongkong	Feb. 15	Singapore	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866.

IT must have required no ordinary degree of moral courage or official impassiveness on the part of Government to seal its own condemnation so emphatically as it did by the publication of the documents which we reprinted the other day from the *Gazette of India* on the condition of the telegraphic service in the Bombay Circle and the reorganization of the general telegraphic department. Although the correspondence professes to be an enquiry into the working of the Indian Telegraphs and a report upon the best means of putting them in a state of efficiency, and therefore so far an indication that reform is in progress, no stronger demonstration could have been submitted of the depth of the official slumber and the lethargy of the official indifference under which the system resolved itself into chaos, than is contained in the various communications which have passed and repassed between the Department and Government. That a great work like the Indian telegraphic system, should have been allowed to drift into apparently hopeless confusion and into chaotic inefficiency, is simply a disgrace to Government and to the Director General, in whose weak hands the supervision of the service was. To men who would test the operations of Government by the ordinary principles which every one knows to be indispensable to make a private business successful, the downright inactivity of the Indian Government with reference to the Indian Telegraphs must ever remain a mystery. But history, for a very considerable time past, has taught us not to expect too much from any Government, such as Governments are in these days. The characteristic and misfortune of all our modern Governments is to follow at a respectful distance behind the people whom they profess to lead, blind to the people's wants, and sluggish to yield to the pressure of the people's aspirations. The history of Europe since the French revolution, and of England during every year of the present century, is a startling record of the tendency of our rulers to slumber in high places, and resist the pressure till the pressure becomes too powerful to be longer withstood. But Governments in cases where, as Tennyson phrases it, "Thought is wedding Fact," may be pardoned for clinging tenaciously to the old, or proceeding cautiously upon a course of progress and reform. Why a Government, however, clings with a paternal fondness that makes it blind to all faults, to a disorganised and inefficient service—a mere branch of administration—against which complaints have been rained upon Government in showers is not to be divined by an intelligence uninspired by Government traditions and modes of thought. Even in the mere conduct of the correspondence to which we are now adverting, and after Government had actually become alive to the fact that the whole commercial community of India were in a state of loudly expressed dissatisfaction at the working of the Indian Telegraph, it is marvellous to behold the leisurely indifference with which the State coach is got in readiness and allowed to lumber along. When the Government of India had duly rubbed its eyes, and awaked to the belief, that the whole Indian telegraphic service had become a sham, it addressed a letter to the Director General of Telegraphs in India inviting his attention to the necessity of improving it. This was on 13th July 1864. About seven months afterwards—that is on 1st February 1865—the Director General replies, and his reply after a pleasant tour of six weeks reaches Government on the 12th April. Another period of six weeks elapse, and Government from its cool retreat in Simla acknowledges receipt of, and answers, the communication. More correspondence follows in October; and finally, fifteen months after the correspondence was opened, a scheme is submitted to Government containing what is hoped to be the panacea for all the evils of the service. It would have been unbecoming the gravity and dignity of the State coach to have proceeded with the reasonable expedition of that of a private commercial company. Despatch and energy are no longer fashionable among Governments! These are valuable qualities for plebeian joint stockeries, who have vulgar dividends to make; but there is something eminently aristocratic in being at the head of a great department which does not pay its own expenses, which is utterly unfit for its duties, and which is too sublimely governmental to be hurried out of its dignity by the clamours of even the commercial intelligence of a great empire!

With the departure of Colonel Douglas, whose administrative genius—whatever his scientific attainments—does not seem to have been of a very high order, some improvement began to manifest itself in the working of the Indian lines. Little or no foresight had been exercised to provide for the increased use of the Indian wires by the opening of the Anglo-Indian telegraph, and when Europe poured a stream of messages into Kurrachee, and the various stations of India began to transmit messages to Europe, the working staff could not overtake the work, and the fitting up of the wires was found to be in all degrees of imperfection. It is on record that messages have taken more time to travel 110 miles on an Indian wire than others have taken to travel from London to Kurrachee. In fact, the efficiency of the Anglo-Indian telegraph was first threatened by the scandalous inability of the Indian service, and probably to this and the change of Directorship, we owe the slight improvement which has for some months been perceptible in the transmission of messages by some Indian lines. The overwhelming failure, too, of the Anglo-Indian communication has diverted public attention from the minor question of the efficiency of our Home service, and the fact that Government has now got its cumbrous machinery in order to accomplish some reforms will probably be held to suffice in the meantime till the greater question of Anglo-Indian communication is satisfactorily determined.

The state of the lines in the Bombay circle may be taken as a criterion of the state of the lines in other circles throughout India. The defects are all alike serious and radical, and it is to be hoped that Lieut. Colonel Robinson's reorganisation will effect all that it aims at accomplishing. Reform is needed in every department of the line and service. A great portion of the line stands upon rotten posts which are scarcely strong enough to bear the weight of one wire; posts are overturned and the wire lying on the ground; the department forgot to order insulators and the wires have to be affixed without them, the instruments are unfit for use, and the signallers unfit to work them, sometimes unable to read more than six or seven words. This is an authentic description of the state of an important department under a great Government! It is no sudden and explainable change in the condition of the signalling offices, but a chronic fact, a fact which has in all probability been descriptive of the state of things in many offices since the lines were opened. What is the condition of a Government department that fails for years even to detect an evil so gigantic, and that, too, in the teeth of perpetual complaints by the whole commercial community which pointed to the existence somewhere of glaring defects. Why were such people ever employed—persons able only to read off half a dozen words? The Bombay officer has been removed, but what of the other officers above him who can hardly be without responsibility? Now, the necessary stores can easily be supplied or replaced, by one single act of energetic liberality on the part of Government, and we gather from the correspondence that the Government is not without blame in this particular, but the great crowning evil within the circle is the helpless inefficiency and ignorance of the signallers. One of the official letters says:—

> "The want of stores, as above stated, has caused much inconvenience and discontent all along the Deccan and west coast lines; but the chief cause of the delay in the transmission of messages for the last four or five months, particularly in September and October, has been the wilfulness of the Belgaum, Dharwar, and Sattara signallers, who have got into the habit of disputing at the instruments, and stopping work altogether whenever anything occurred among them. Old signallers have either refused to work with young hands, or signalled faster than the latter could read; and the young hands have caused trouble and annoyance by their inability to adjust their instruments."

For this the Government is directly responsible, and they now reap the rewards of employing an inferior class of men at pittance-salaries to save the public exchequer. Probably the signallers in the Indian offices are now the mere lees and sediment of the branch of the service as it existed before the opening of the Indo-European line to whose stations many of the signallers went, strangely enough, on salaries greatly beyond what they were reckoned worth on the mere Indian lines. The remedy is clear, and has been often insisted upon. Not until a class of signallers is trained and liberally paid, will this department be efficiently worked; and not till frequent inspection is enforced will their efficiency be guaranteed. The proposed reorganisation seems to keep these two leading necessities in view, and they are certainly the chief requirements in any real reform of the telegraphic department.

IN November last Monsieur de Gasparin addressed a very remarkable letter to President Johnson, giving him advice and warning as to the great work of re-organization which he and the American Congress still have to perform. This letter has recently been published in the *Journal des Debats*, but, as it occupies some five closely printed columns of that newspaper, we cannot attempt to reproduce it *in extenso*. We must content ourselves with putting before our readers a plain statement of Mons. de Gasparin's opinions and arguments, denuded of all the eloquence and all rhetorical art, with which he himself has set them forth. The first question, which he attacks, is that of the re-admission of the Confederate States to Congress. He disposes of their claim to instant and unqualified reception on the strength of their State rights, by pointing out that those very rights were abjured by the South during the rebellion, and were declared to be forfeited by the North, and that under these circumstances it is absurd to suppose that they can be re-acquired by a mere act of volition on the part of the conquest. Besides, urges Mons. de Gasparin, removing the question from this narrow and somewhat technical ground, it is contrary to common sense to expect that the Federals will be content to see the fruits of four years' hard fighting slip out of their hands. And this will most surely happen, if the Southern deputies are allowed to resume their seats without delay and without caution. For in that case, either the grand promises and golden hopes held out to the negro race will vanish into air, or else we shall see the whole question of abolition rise up again with all its difficulties and dangers and with another civil war in prospective. Nor will the evil end here, for it is not to be believed that the representatives of the South will be without any desire for revenge, or that there can fail to exist in the new congress a strong element opposed to the legitimate satisfaction of the national debt, and the votes of these two parties combined may probably lead to the bankruptcy and dishonour of the nation. Therefore, before the Confederate States can be reinstated in the full enjoyment of their former rights, guarantees must be exacted from them on both these points. What shape the latter of these guarantees ought to take, Mons. de Gasparin does not seem to suggest; but the former, he contends, can only be provided by the immediate extension of the suffrage to negroes. The discussion of this topic occupies the greater part of his letter. The measure is quite in the spirit of American institutions, and would not necessitate any amendment of the constitution, which recognizes all free men as electors, but does not contemplate the existence of a class of people personally free but destitute of all political rights.

The evils which are engendered by a set of men occupying such a neutral position we see sufficiently evidenced by the anomalous black element in the population of certain Northern States. All the wretched results which flow from the difference of colour can only be overcome when the distinction between an elector and a non-elector ceases to depend upon that difference. Those whom we deliberately degrade will infallibly become degraded and depraved, and such a class cannot long continue to exist in any nation without producing the most disastrous effects, moral, political and religious. The refusal of the suffrage to emancipated negroes is degradation of the most deliberate and terrible kind, for to strike a whole race with political disability is a very different thing from limiting the extension of the franchise by certain conditions imposed on the whole body of citizens; it is not the creation of a political inequality, but the pronouncing of a social anathema. On the other hand, the dread, which some profess, of amalgamation, and the consequent deterioration of the white race is completely groundless in the case of a population every day reinforced by fresh supplies of white blood, and continually increasing. Immigration from Europe, and the invasion of Southern territory by Northern settlers, will more than counterpoise any possible influence that four millions of blacks could exert. Besides the best barrier that can be raised against the admixture of the races is to be sought in the elevation of the dignity of the negro. For the number of mulattoes is sure to be larger, if the coloured people are kept in an inferior and subordinate relation to the whites.

Mons. de Gasparin is especially loud in his warning against that line of conduct, towards which he seems to have detected a leaning in Mr. Johnson's words and actions. A policy of compromise or transposition with a view to the ultimate expatriation of the coloured race, he declares to be the most delusive and dangerous of all courses. Its weakness and wickedness is sufficiently indicated by the religious clap-trap, so often found in the mouths of its supporters, about serving the designs of Providence, and being instruments in the hands of God. At the same time our writer is not averse to indulging in a little dream of his own, in which he sees swarms of blacks flocking from all parts to establish a great nigger empire in equatorial America.

But supposing the wisdom and justice of extending the franchise to the negro to be thoroughly acknowledged, there is no need to rush into the extreme in this direction, and make the suffrage universal. It is the exclusion of the race as a race that Mons. de Gasparin combats. He attaches no mysterious importance to the possession of a vote by every member of the community. There is no reason why conditions should not limit the exercise of the franchise, and the condition, which Mr. Johnson is himself inclined to establish, that, namely, of an ability to read and write, is as good as any, for it would open a door to the best only of the blacks, and shut out the worst of the whites. The essential thing is, not that there should be a nigger majority, but that there should be nigger voters in the Southern States. In some of the Northern States negroes already have a vote, and they might have one in all. Now no distinction should be allowed to remain between South and North. Dixie's line, unless erased from the map, will infallibly give occasion to another civil war. It may be urged that certain of the Federal States have refused to the negro, not only the smallest share in political power, but even the right of existence within their boundaries. To force upon these States a body of negro electors would be simply to bring strife and discord into the Northern camp. Mons. de Gasparin replies that it is not necessary or expedient to treat loyal States, who never had a slave population, in the same way as conquered rebels, who have been long accustomed to the possession of slaves. Legislation is only required in the case of the Southerners, the men of the North may be left confidently to the force of public opinion. Again, there is but little reason to fear that negro voters will be influenced by fear of, or affection for, their old masters to any alarming extent. Federal protection and growing habits of independance will soon render intimidation powerless. And, when estimating the possible strength of affectionate motives, we must not forget that with all their talk about the fidelity and attachment of their human chattels, the Confederates, in the direst necessity, never dared to entrust them with arms, whilst the slaves for their part were constantly braving every peril and fatigue in order to escape northwards.

It is true that during the transition period Mons. de Gasparin proposes the maintenance of Northern garrisons in the Southern States to watch over the interests and independence of coloured electors. But it will not be necessary to keep up half so large and so permanent a force as would be needed to protect unenfranchised blacks, as to convert the Confederates to abolitionism.

Further, to take another point of view, it is to the real interest of the Southern States that citizenship should be conferred on men of colour. A class of people who are neither slaves nor citizens is utterly inconsistent with the social organization and progress of a republic. Before it can regain its former footing of wealth and prosperity, the South must have a quiet and contented working population, which this measure, if any, is calculated to create. Besides, will the Southerners be content to lose the seats in congress, which they forfeit according to the constitution, if they retain the black free men without giving them votes? The number of representatives is apportioned according to the number of free men, together with three-fifths of the rest. Now, as this rest, i. e. the slaves, no longer exists, the number of representatives must of course be reduced. Mons. de Gasparin throughout his letter is never tired of reiterating a warning against the folly and even madness of delay. Everything is now in a state of fusion, and unless the moment be seized for pouring the molten metal into its new mould, it will soon grow cold, hard, and intractable. Even now parties and factions, swept away for a time by the tide of war, are forming anew. If the ground of abolition and negro suffrage be not cut away completely from beneath them, they will soon have occupied it, and then the old struggle begins again *de novo*, but under far worse conditions for the North. What, Mons. de Gasparin asks, do you wait for? Is it for the re-admission of the Confederate States to the Congress, or for their conversion to anti-slavery idea? The one event will be fatal, the other is impossible. Everything in politics depends upon opportunities, and this is a great opportunity. The right decision of this question, not to mention higher spiritual considerations, most nearly affects the honour, glory, and material prosperity of the whole nation. It is in fact America's mission.

Such in the main are the contents of Mons. de Gasparin's letter. We give his views without comment or contradiction, only slightly altering the form and order in which he has himself expressed them. Advice-mongers usually have their own glorification in view, at least much as the interests of those to whom they tender counsel. But Mons. de Gasparin's high reputation and known sympathies must compel us to give him credit for as much earnestness and singleness of purpose as he actually possesses eloquence and literary ability.

MAILS for Kurrachee, per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed to-day at 1 P. M.

WE are in possession of a private communication from Zanzibar dated 6th ultimo, from which we give the following interesting items:—

Dr. Livingstone arrived here in the steamer *Thule* on the 28th January, after a passage of 23 days. The *Thule* has not been handed over as yet to His Highness, but it is expected she will be in the course of a day or two. Dr. Livingstone was much vexed on arrival here to find that all his Indian buffaloes, with the exception of four, had died; but although he will not, as he anticipated, have the use of them as beasts of burthen, still he has sufficient left to enable him to make a trial as to whether they will withstand the bite of the "Tzetze" fly, the scourge of that part of Africa which he intends visiting.

H. M.'s S. *Wasp* arrived here on the 31st ultimo from Seychelles, bringing Dr. Seward, Her Brittanic Majesty's Consul for Zanzibar. She leaves again on the 9th instant for Mauritius; and as H. M.'s steamer *Vigilant* also leaves on the 8th for Seychelles, it is not at present known how Dr. Livingstone will reach Rovuma River.

The truth of Baron Von Didecken and party being murdered will, I presume, have reached you before this.

It is believed that the enterprising firm of Saxon, Anderson and Co., of Cape Town, intend sending a steamer here as a trial, to see if any business can be opened up between this port and the Cape; but if a line was started between this and Bombay, calling at Goa, &c., there is but little doubt but that it would pay, considering the great trade that exists between this and India, and which has plenty of room yet for development.

THE *Hurkaru*:—We understand that the Government, in order to raise the strength of the Bengal Civil Service, have requested the Secretary of State to dispatch to India those Civilians who have not as yet passed the second examination.

LOCAL SKETCHES.—No. V.

THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

PEOPLE who love to stroll along the sands of Back Bay, and hold communion with the "sad sea waves," must have been alarmed of late at the extensive inroads which the giant reclamation of the place is making upon their favourite resort, and at the preparations that are in progress for the apparent purpose of swallowing up the whole. The alarm is not ill-founded, for the Bombay Reclamation Company is proceeding so diligently with its work that very soon there will be no beach at Back Bay at all, and both the sentimental wanderer and the enthusiastic equestrian will have to frequent some other place. Commerce, in Bombay, is supreme; and any other considerations than those of Commerce are minor considerations. "More land!" is the unceasing cry of Commerce—land to build upon, land to pile our cotton bales upon, land on which to construct our railways, land that will give us additional sea frontage—and if Back Bay or any portion of it can be transformed into *terra firma*, those who have fondly frequented its sandy beach must inevitably stand aside. So, then, let it be: Back Bay is to be lost to pleasure and won to commerce.

The Bombay Reclamation Company, which has this Titanic work in hand, was formed in the middle of 1864. For some time before this, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway had made urgent applications to Government for land to continue its line from Grant Road to the Fort and Harbour; and it was thought that the most advantageous route—both on account of its being the shortest, and because the line would be outside the town—was over Back Bay sands. Government assented to this proposal, and it was decided to carry on the work of reclamation by the instrumentality of a separate Company, which, after considerable delay, was registered as the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited), and the chief promoters of which were Mr. Michael Scott, Mr. Gavin Steel, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangbir.

By the agreement with Government the Company obtained the right to reclaim 1,500 acres of Back Bay, and in return for that concession engaged to give up 300 acres to Government (at the rate of 50 acres yearly—eighteen months being allowed for the first instalment) for the following purposes:—

For the railway line and stations	120	acres
Officers' quarters	10	„
Widening Esplanade, say 400 feet	60	„
Roads	60	„
Other contingencies	50	„
	300	„

The Company has the right to reclaim the entire Bay on the same terms, but it is not likely that it will ever exceed the limits we have stated.

Immediately after the formation of the Company, large orders were sent to England for plant and stores, as the promoters very properly wished to be independent of the Bombay market. These orders were on a most extensive scale, and it is only now that everything (with one or two trifling exceptions) may be said to have come to hand. Fifty iron barges, for instance, of 100 tons each, were ordered, and the last of them arrived at the beginning of the present week. Locomotives, steam tugs, permanent way, tools, and machinery, form important elements in the plant and stores; indeed the storehouses, the workshops, the sawmill, &c., would each be considered a large establishment of itself.

It was necessarily a long time before even the first of these important appliances from home could be obtained, and accordingly the Company had at the outset to fall back upon the local market to meet present wants. Ground was first broken on the 22nd July 1864 at Chowpatty, and some time after that the process of filling in was begun, with the comparatively inefficient means afforded by bullock garries and coolies' baskets. This work continued night and day for a length of time, and was aided temporarily by a couple of engines belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. On the 1st of July last year, the area reclaimed according to the Engineer's report, was 24 acres 2,400 square yards.

The first of the Reclamation Company's own locomotives reached Bombay in the middle of July 1865, and was ready for work about a month afterwards. Ever since that time the plant has been coming gradually to hand, and as it arrived was immediately put to its use.

The work of reclamation, as our readers know, was begun at Chowpatty—at the west side of the Bay—and has been progressing eastwards. The sources from which the material for filling in is obtained are four-fold. There is, firstly and chiefly, the Chowpatty side of Malabar Hall, where there is quite a net work of rails, and where every day a little world of labourers is as busy as a hive of bees. It was at first supposed that this part of the hill would prove difficult to work, as it appeared to consist of a hard description of rock; but it was afterwards found that the layer of rock existed only on the top of the hill, and even there to no very considerable depth, while the rest of the material was *moorum*, a kind of decomposed rock. The stone taken from the hill is used for filling up the staging of the break-water, and the softer material for the ordinary purposes of the reclamation. To show the extent of the work here it need only be stated that six engines are employed in connection with this place alone, with a proportionate number of waggons, each of which contains nearly four cubic yards. Each of the engines makes on an average thirteen or fourteen trips a day, and takes a train of waggons ranging in number from twenty to thirty. The material is taken from the hill at two levels, one being fifty or sixty feet higher than the other, and connected with the lower portion by two inclines, on which the waggons ascend and descend. This work is done under contract by Messrs. Harker and Lake, who began in the middle of last year.

Large quantities of material are also brought, along the Baroda line, from Santa Cruz, near Bandora, where the Reclamation Company bought a large extent of comparatively low lying ground, which it is proposed to sell when it has been reduced to the surrounding level. From this place about twelve trains, of forty waggons each, are brought daily at the expense of the Reclamation Company.

A considerable part of the reclamation is being done with sand brought from the outside of the break-water and deposited at the inside. At low water many hundreds of coolies are to be seen plodding with their baskets on their heads from the one side of the embankment to the other; and old Neptune—far from resenting the intrusion that the Company is making upon his domain—fills up with fresh sand, at every tide, the place of the material that has been taken away. The sand reclamation is done by petty contracts, and the amount of work performed in this manner up to the present time, represents a good many acres.

The remaining source of material for the reclamation—we mean the island of Elephanta—has not yet been drawn upon by the Company. The Company possesses 140 acres of land on that interesting little island, so sacred to antiquaries and so valuable now to reclamation companies; and for convenience in loading its barges it has constructed a large pier on the east side, consisting in fact of three parallel piers, each of which can be used on both sides and has rails running along the top. Of the fifty iron barges which the Company has received from England, eight or ten have been launched, ten more are on the stocks, and all of them will likely be employed before the end of the year. Two fine steam-tugs have been launched, and will be used for the purpose of towing the barges to and from Elephanta. When the breakwater has been completed, and the railway extended along to Colaba, Elephanta will begin to supply its material, which will be landed at the Company's ground at Colaba, on the harbour side, and then taken along the line to be thrown into the reclamation.

The breakwater which is being constructed with the view of enclosing the part that will be first reclaimed begins at the point where the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway impinges on the Bay; and along a very considerable part, the reclamation within the break-water is more or less advanced. The staging for the breakwater is being rapidly brought along towards Colaba, and with one or two gaps has reached a point nearly opposite the bandstand on the Esplanade. After the staging is filled up with stones, so as to make it a substantial breakwater, rails can be laid down and the reclamation carried on expeditiously with the aid of locomotives and waggons. One who visit the works would be surprised to perceive the extent over which the railway—which in fact is a continuation of the B. B. and C. I. Railway—has been laid. It will be seen, too, how important it is, with a view to the speedy execution of the work, that the railway should be brought along on this breakwater all the way to Colaba, so that material might not only be carried from Chowpatty at the one end, but also from the Elephanta barges at the other.

We shall continue this subject in another article.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 7TH MARCH, 6-50 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 16½d.
Sales 15,000 bales.
Bengal Cotton nominal.
American and Egyptian staples one farthing dearer.
At the bidding for Council drafts on India, the rates were fixed at 1s. 11⅝d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 2s. 0¼d. on Bombay. Calcutta offers will receive 39 per cent. and Bombay 75.
Discount market quiet; rates unchanged.

NEW YORK, 24TH FEBRUARY.

President Johnson has delivered a great speech at Washington in defence of his re-construction policy. He denounced the Radical party in Congress, and contended that the Southern States were driven out of the Union.

Mr. Secretary Seward and Vice-President Stephens endorsed the President's policy.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, 5-5 P. M.

The Bombay mail of February 14th arrived to-day.
Fair Dhollera 16½d.; great activity in the market, considerable business done, and market in favour of sellers.
Bengal Cotton 12½d.
Consols 86¾. Stock markets depressed.
Bank discount 7 per cent.
The second reading of the Church Rate Abolition Bill has been carried by a majority of thirty-three.
The Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest has appointed Special Commissioners to treat with the Great Powers at a Conference to be held at Paris on Danubian affairs.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 12th March.

French Steamer *Alphee* from China anchored.
French Mail Steamer *Meinam* sailed for Suez.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19th FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Rangoon* Captain McCulloch, with the English mails of the above date, arrived in harbour at 10 o'clock last night. She left Suez on the 1st instant, about a quarter past midnight, and Aden on the 6th about half past one A. M. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mrs. Palmer,	Mr. J. H. Bell,
Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley,	„ Mr. Stone,
„ S. Keith,	„ W. Faucett,
„ J. H. Morris,	„ G. Ellis,
„ J. Brown,	„ A. Shawe,
„ J. Hemsbrough,	Ensign Neill,
„ J. Hepworth,	Mrs. Abbott,
„ J. Dismore,	Mr. D. Slater,
„ J. Sinclair,	Mrs. Smith,
„ J. Moulton,	Mr. D. M. Shaw,
„ J. Sullivan,	Major Mann,
„ R. Train,	Mrs. Jones,
„ J. Gowie,	Miss Walcott,
„ T. Smith,	Mr. Ponsonby,
„ W. Brown,	„ J. McIver,
„ W. Gibb,	„ J. Simpson.

From Marseilles.

Mr. Hossack,	Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee,
Captain Scovell,	„ Shapoorjee Framjee,
Mr. A. Potter,	„ Davies,
„ R. Intermeister,	„ A. Mathay,
„ Robinson,	„ Benyon,
„ T. Bray,	Mr. and Mrs. Daragh,
„ Macarthur,	Captain Morland,
„ H. Collins,	„ Burnes,
„ Macaulay,	Mr. T. Hanson,
„ Spooner,	„ J. H. Nelson,
Mrs. Betham & child,	„ Skelton.

From Suez.

Mr. A. McIntyre,	Mr. & Mrs. Agelesto and a
Colonel Martin,	lady.

From Aden.—Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, Feb. 10.*)

Sir Charles Wood has resigned.

Earl de Grey has been appointed Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Stansfeld Under-Secretary.

The Marquis of Hartington has been appointed Secretary for War, and Lord Dufferin Under-Secretary.

Mr. Monsell has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Her Majesty formally opened Parliament on the 6th February. The Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

The cattle-plague is extending. The proceedings of the Government with reference to it have been severely criticised in both Houses of Paliament.

Ministers have announced a Reform Bill.

An amendment moved on the Address in the House of Commons by The O'Donoghue, calling on Ministers to remove the causes of disaffection in Ireland, has been rejected by a majority of 346 against 25.

Large seizures of arms continue to be made in Dublin, and more arrests have taken place. A man has been arrested in Thurles who is supposed to be Stephens.

An influential deputation has addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury, deprecating changes in the Prayer-book. His grace, in reply, censured the novelties in vestments and rites introduced in some places.

The French government has already acted on the abrogation of the extradition treaty by refusing to give up persons charged with forging Russian bank-notes.

A bill is to be brought in by Government for simplifying the oaths taken by members of Parliament.

New ministries have been formed in Holland and Greece.

A large Anti-malt Tax Meeting has been held in London. Mr. Gladstone has declared that he cannot hold out any hope of the repeal of the tax.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution, by a majority of 251 to 48, that the annexation of Lauenburg to the Prussian Crown was illegal.

The Hungarian Diet has presented an address of congratulation to the Emperor of Austria.

The capture of Bagdad by Federal troops has caused a great sensation in Paris. But the explanations given by the American Government, and the arrest of General Crawford, who took part in the capture, has restored confidence.

The new Papal army is said to be chiefly composed of French troops.

The Pope has laid the foundation in Rome of a new church built by English Roman Catholics.

The Belgian Senate has negatived the proposal for the abolition of capital punishments.

An amendment on the Address in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, to the effect that there ought to be great reductions in the national expenditure, has received the support of the Moderate party.

Great losses at sea are again reported.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the *London* is, after nine days' examination of witnesses, adjourned till Feb. 12.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Sir T. V. Stonhouse, Bart., late Madras Civil Service—The Hon. H. H. Arbuthnot, of the late 2nd Madras Light Cavalry—A. Henderson, Esq., late a member of the Medical Board, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous: Lord Monteagle—The Rev. Dr. Macfarlane—Lady M. Meade—Lady C. Towneley—Colonel Dowbiggin.—The Earl of Clonmel.

(*From the Home News, February 19.*)

Earl de Grey and Mr. Stansfeld entered upon their duties at the India-office on the 17th February.

Sir C. Wood has been raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Halifax.

Sir Charles Wood has created a Fourth High Court for the Upper Provinces, of which Mr. Morgan is to be Chief Justice, and Mr. Turner, of the Western Circuit, barrister Judge. Mr. Justice Morgan is succeeded by Mr. Markby, of the Norfolk Circuit.

The counties of Armagh, Roscommon, Leitrim, Cavan, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, and other places in Ireland have been placed under martial law. The Government have also considered it necessary to bring in a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. This bill passed both Houses of Parliament in a few hours on the 17th Feb., and was put into force on the same night in Ireland when upwards of 250 suspected Fenians were arrested.

The Jamaica Commission has commenced its sittings, the Legislature having passed a bill empowering it to compel the attendance of witnesses, and examine them on oath.

Government has introduced a bill laying down general rules relating to the cattle plague, and giving certain powers to local authorities. Another bill on the same subject, introduced by Mr. Hunt, has also been committed.

The Home Secretary has brought in a bill to abolish the oaths now taken by members of Parliament, and to substitute a short oath of allegiance.

A bill is to be brought in by Government for the preservation of open spaces about the metropolis.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has declined to sanction a commission for the revision of the Prayer-book.

The American Senate has adopted a resolution declaring all natives of the United States, excepting Indians, to be citizens.

Much alarm has existed on the Canadian frontier of a Fenian attack, but it has subsided.

The address in reply to the speech of the Emperor has been agreed to by the French Senate, and was presented on February 18.

Rumours are in circulation of a ministerial crisis in Austria.

An alliance has been entered into between Chili and Peru against Spain.

A fearful gale, accompanied by heavy rains, visited London and several parts of the coast, on February 11.

The nobles of Schleswig-Holstein have sent an address to M. Bismark praying for the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia.

The inquiry into the foundering of the *London* is closed. The report has not yet been drawn up.

The King of the Belgians has been invested with the Order of the Garter.

The right of Italian priests to marry, under the civil marriage act, has been recognised.

Diplomatic relations between Russia and Rome have been definitively broken off.

The second report of the Cattle Plague Commissioners has been published.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major-General G. B. Michell, Retired List, Bengal Army—Major-General C. A. Browne, Madras Infantry—John Dean, Esq., Surgeon, Retired List, Madras Army—Major General J. M. Shortt, Bombay Infantry.

Miscellaneous: Lieut.-General H. J. Savage—Sir John Howley—Mr. W. T. Brande—The Hon. Mrs. White—The Dowager Countess of Cawdor—The Hon. J. C. Dundas—The Hon. M. R. Wingfield—Lady Cecil Elizabeth Kerr.

INDIAN ARMY GRIEVANCES.

(*From the Home News, February 19.*)

WE publish in a supplement the Report of the Commissioners appointed, on the motion of Captain Jervis, to inquire into the grievances of the Indian army. In addition to the Report, we give in full some of the more important documents embraced in the appendix, consisting of a memorandum from the India-office, a list of memorials sent in to the Commissioners, the evidence of General Pears, C. B., Military Secretary, and a communication, on the other side, from General North. The appendix contains other documents, of which the principal are the despatch of Sir Charles Wood, dated June 17, 1864, which was published in a supplement of the *Home News* on June 27, 1864; and the speech of Sir Charles Wood on Captain Jervis's motion, which was published in the *Home News* of the 3rd May, 1865.

The Supplement which accompanies our present number exhibits in one view the case of the army as set forth by the army itself, the answer of the Government, and the decision of the Commissioners. We reserve for future publication a selection from the evidence tendered to the Commissioners by General Balfour and other officers.

We may remind our readers that the question of compensation for losses sustained by the abolition of the Bonus system was not submitted to the consideration of the Commission, in consequence of its having been ignored by the previous Commissioners. That question, therefore, is still open, and we have reason to believe that it will shortly be brought before the House of Commons, where it is not unlikely to be favourably received. We found this opinion mainly on the recent discovery that the Bonus system, after all, was in effect legalised by the sanction of the late Court of Directors and the Board of Control. At all events, General North's committee is resolved to exhaust all legitimate and constitutional means of endeavouring to wring reluctant justice on this vital point from the hands of Government.

With respect to the report now before us, bearing in mind the high character and strict impartiality of the officers from whom it emanates, it will no doubt be accepted as closing the case on those points concerning which the Commissioners are of opinion that the Parliamentary guarantee has not been infringed. Nothing, therefore, remains for the India-office but to determine what alterations shall be made in the regulations of

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the service, with a view to remedy the evils admitted by the report to be in existence. Those evils may be thus briefly enumerated :—

1. The filling up of only one-half of the vacancies occasioned by the reduction of lieutenant-colonels, and the retention of their names upon the regimental gradation lists, the actual loss accruing from which is estimated by the Commissioners to have been one cavalry and four infantry steps in Madras, and one infantry step in Bombay. To rectify this, will, of course, render an adjustment by back promotions unavoidable; but as this may be done without much difficulty, and General Pears, in his evidence, says there would probably be no objection, little apprehension, we imagine, need be entertained that Government will act on the calculations of the Commissioners.

2. The rules fixing twelve years' service in the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel for promotion to colonel with colonel's allowance. The Commissioners prove to demonstration that ten years will be an equitable period, and this boon must therefore be speedily conceded.

3. Supercession of regimental officers by officers of the Staff Corps: upon which the Commissioners observe :—

The measure adopted by your Majesty's Government therefore falls short of what is required, inasmuch as it has not removed the cause of grievance, whilst the grievance itself has been aggravated by the disturbing effect of the general brevet.

This explicit recognition of a very obvious grievance, imposes at once upon Government the duty of finding an adequate remedy. The Commissioners observe that it is not possible to meet all objections, or to reconcile all conflicting interests, but that it is perfectly practicable to remove all just ground of complaint touching the in fraction of any real and established rights. We cannot concur in this view of the case; and we are sorry it did not come within the scope of the Commissioners' labours to recommend for the approval of Government a distinct scheme of redress and settlement. It appears to us that the difficulties are very great, although, doubtless, not insurmountable; and we know that for many weeks past the highest ability in the Military Department of the India-office has been brought to bear upon the subject, without any definite result. The service is, therefore, we fear doomed to another period of delay and suspense.

There is one important passage in the Report which must not be overlooked. It is that which has reference to the position of lieutenant-colonels on and after the 1st of January, 1862. We quote the words of the Report :—

We may here observe that the periods of service of officers in the grades of major and captain are in numerous instances much longer than is generally supposed—so that, with all the advantage of accelerated promotion, they will for the greater part reach to 40 or more years' service before p romotion to regimental-colonel. There are, for example, many officers, now regimental captains who have already completed more than 25 years' service.

We, therefore, submit that it might be for the advantage of the public service to provide a means of relieving the Indian army from old and worn-out officers, such as some may even now be and as more will hereafter become, and adverting especially to the cases of lieutenant-colonels of 1st January, 1862, who are of lengthened periods of service, we consider it to be distinctly required.

Such a means might perhaps be afforded by an extension of the existing Indian regulation, under which graduated pensions are granted for length of service irrespective of rank.

The addition of two higher rates for 35 and 38 years' service respectively, either in the form of pension or of part penrion and part capital, might be worthy of consideration—these periods usually representing a total service of seldom less than 40 and 43 years.

This boon would, of course, cease with the extinction of the present local line service, and it would apply to rapidly decreasing numbers, because the officers who might in consequence obtain accelerated promotion would not have length of service to entitle them to the increased rates.

Government can hardly resist such an argument as this; and, notwithstanding the repeated announcements that no further retiring scheme will be sanctioned, we shall be much surprised if the class of officers alluded to by the Commissioners be not offered an increased pension with a similar option to that given to the Indian navy, to capitalise a portion thereof.

With the exception of the Ordnance Corps, which certainly is not benefited by the Report, we are satisfied, notwithstanding individual cases of hardship, the occurrence of which it was hardly possible entirely to prevent, that the service as a whole will rejoice at the success which has attended the efforts of General North's Committee, and that they will aid those officers, not only in securing the benefits which ought to result from the steps already taken, but also in fighting for the last shred of their rights—compensation for the Bonus funds which have been abolished.

(From the Home News, February 10.)

The party that has always been indefatigable in the abuse of Sir Charles Wood while he held office, has just discovered that his retirement will materially weaken the Government. The parting eulogy is of about the same value as the previous censure. Had Sir Charles remained in power this session, we should never have heard the end of his official misdemeanours from the same quarter.

Our opinion of Sir Charles Wood's administration of India has been so often expressed that we need not repeat it now, nor do we think that the moment of his resignation is the most proper time for a criticism of that nature. A public man who has served with great efficiency, and displayed remarkable ability throughout a long series of years in several important employments, is not to be measured on his final withdrawal by the merits or demerits of his last service alone. But, without entering into details, we may at once say that it would be against all experience of public life to suppose that the retirement of a minister whose utility in his own department had become seriously damaged by daily increasing unpopularity, could really weaken the Government. The fact is that the weakest point in the Government was India in the hands of Sir Charles Wood. It could not have gone on through the current session. With an administrative capacity such as few of his contemporaries possess, he contrived to establish discontent everywhere; and, not being very felicitously endowed as an orator, his attempts to vindicate his policy in the House had only the effect of exasperating his failures. A minister so circumstanced, however useful his judgement might be in other directions, cannot be said to bring weight or strength to a government.

The appointment of Earl de Grey in his place is a different question. Earl de Grey is one of the very few political aspirants in the Liberal party who are considered to be rising men. But he has not quite risen yet, nor has he indicated the possession of those special qualities of patience, impartiality, and firmness which are pre-eminently required in the statesman who undertakes the conduct of Indian affairs. We have no intention however, of prejudging the new Secretary. The occasion may make the man; and as Earl de Grey has already had some experience of official life, and seen, no doubt, the necessity of acting with consistency, and above all, of avoiding that vacillation which comes of listening to too many councillors, there is no reason why his administration of India should not in time repair the errors of his predecessor. We are encouraged in this expectation by recognising in the Unders-Secretary perhaps the fittest man that could have been chosen for the office out of the whole ranks of the Liberal party. Mr. Stansfeld is a thorough man of work. He investigates to its foundations whatever subject he undertakes, and never forms an opinion till he has mastered both sides of the question. His opinion once formed is fixed. This is the process by which he appears always to arrive at his conclusions, and hence his conclusions are usually sound. A practical intellect, like that of Mr. Stansfeld, applied to the affairs of India cannot fail to see its way to solid improvements in our system of government; and we anticipate that the wisdom of his appointment will soon be made apparent, if the House of Commons will only give him a little time to get easy in his seat.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, Feb. 10.)

The first subject that claims record amongst the prominent occurrences of the week is the final settlement of the Administration. All the vacancies in and about the Ministry are filled up, and all the wandering stars are fixed. The most remarkable of the Ministerial evolutions is the retirement of Sir Charles Wood. It came suddenly even upon people who might be presumed to know something beforehand of such a movement, although it must have been decided upon some time previously, as the announcements of the resignation and of the changes consequent upon it were made simultaneously. The following are the new arrangements :—Sir Charles Wood vacates the Secretaryship for India, and Lord Dufferin the Under-Secretaryship, and they are succeeded by Earl de Grey and Mr. Stansfeld. The office of Secretary for War, from which Earl de Grey is removed, has been conferred on the Marquis of Hartington; and Lord Dufferin has been appointed to the Under-Secretaryship, vacated by the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Monsell has been nominated to the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Trade, left vacant by the promotion of Mr. Goschen to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. These changes have, upon the whole, strengthened the Ministry. So far as India is concerned, the retirement of Sir Charles Wood removes at once a great obstruction to the adjustment of some important questions which could not have been satisfactorily disposed of under his administration. Whether his successor will be able to carry out a different policy remains to be seen. He has the advantage, however, of coming into office unshackled by obligations of any kind. In Mr. Stansfeld at least it is certain that India gains an administrator of liberal views, of a calm and judicial intellect, and of thoroughly practical habits. The official reputation of the Marquis of Hartington stands high. He is essentially a man of details, and there is good reason to expect that the experience which he has already had at the War-office, and which imparted so much value to his matter-of-fact speeches in the House of Commons, will enable him to discharge the duties of his new and more responsible position with advantage to the public service.

Beyond the usual discussion on the Address, nothing has yet been done in either House of Parliament. Two subjects have nearly engrossed the sittings—the Cattle Plague and Ireland. With reference to the former, the vacillating and dilatory proceedings of the Government have been censured, and not without reason, in Lords and Commons. Undoubtedly the plague never appeared so formidable as it does now under the rigid scrutiny of the Legislature, especially as we know that it is extending its ravages, and increasing the numbers of its victims every week. Ministers, however, are about to bring in a bill containing provisions which, it is hoped, may enable the authorities to arrest its further spread, or diminish its virulence. With respect to Ireland, an attempt to engraft an additional paragraph on the address, requiring Ministers to investigate and remedy Irish grievances, has been negatived in the commons by the enormous majority of 346 against 25. Neither the Government nor the House would consent to recognise in the Fenian conspiracy any other character than that of a treasonable conspiracy against the institutions of the country, nor to admit that it had its origin in grievances. To use the words of the Irish Attorney-General, any attempt to extenuate or palliate its guilt by suggesting grievances would be construed into sympathy. With conspirators of this kind, said Mr. Lawson, Government could hold no parley; they could not negotiate with traitors with arms in their hands.

We have quoted elsewhere a passage from a contemporary, said to be favoured with official inspirations, to the effect that Ministers contemplate large remedial measures for Ireland, embracing the Church, land tenure, and education. We are bound to say, however, that they have as yet given no sign of any such intention. In the presence, no doubt, of an amendment like that proposed by The O'Donoghue, they would naturally reserve the avowal of any contemplated concessions. If the Irish members were wise they would leave Ireland at present in the hands of Government. To raise a grievance cry just now is literally to stand in the way of the removal of grievances.

The question upon which it is likely the fate of the Administration will hinge is Reform. Mr. Bright and his followers are doing their best to place Ministers in a dilemma on their new bill, and to make it a test between the Cabinet and the country. Thronged meetings have been held in the centres of Reform agitation, and a large deputation has appeared in Downing-street, not to ask for a Reform Bill, but to stipulate for a particular scale of Reform Bill. Mr. Bright and his friends want a £6 rental franchise, and will not be content with a £6 rating franchise. Earl Russell heard all the speeches, and ended in the usual imperturbable way, by saying that Government would give due consideration to the matter, and adopt the course that should seem most advisable.

The ceremonial of the opening of Parliament was performed by the Queen in person on the 6th February. The Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty looked well, but did not seem to take much interest in the proceedings.

The Ritual agitation, as it is now currently called, is beginning to assume dimensions which must, sooner or later, render some course of public action unavoidable. An influential deputation has endeavoured to elicit from the Archbishop of Canterbury a declaration of opinion upon the many charges suggested in the rituals and the Prayer Book, the deputation being opposed to changes of any sort. His grace, however, reserved his judgment on that part of the subject, being desirous of trying to secure something like harmony and unity in the Church, but he did not hesitate to censure very severely the novelties in rites and vestments which have been latterly introduced into several parishes.

The Fenian conspiracy, to borrow a trope from a Fenian orator, sleeps with one eye open. The police in Ireland continue to make fresh discoveries of arms, and to trace disaffection in quarters hitherto unsuspected. The development of the ramifications of the plot is slow, but every day adds something to the proofs of its extent. The convictions obtained by the Government do not appear to have made any material impression upon the minds of the lower classes, and one of the Irish members a few nights ago warned the Government that, should an invasion be accomplished from America, the bulk of the people, carrying the militia with them, would join the ranks of the invaders. It is evident that people who hold property in the country do not consider their possessions very secure, and that they have more fear of the results of the coming revolution of the Fenians, than they have confidence in the strength of the Government. Whatever happens, or does not happen, this is clearly not a moment to set about remedying alleged grievances. No remedy of grievances can satisfy this conspiracy, which does not seek justice from England but separation from England. It is not within the resources of the Constitution to appease a movement which is distinctly aimed at the overthrow of the Constitution itself.

Our foreign memoranda this week is unusually scanty. Other Parliaments have been sitting elsewhere, but none of them make any great demand on our attention. In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies a bold amendment has been moved upon the Address, and is not unlikely to be carried. It affirms the disordered state of the finances, declares that nothing more can be done in the way of taxation, and recommends a retrenchment in public expenditure as a last resource to retrieve the fortunes of the country. The Moderate party have given their support to this resolution.

In the Prussian Chamber, the breach between the House and the minister has become wider than ever. They have passed a resolution by a majority of 251 to 48—which is overwhelming for a German assembly—declaring that the annexation of Lauenburg to the Prussian crown is illegal. M. Bismarck fought against this resolution to the last. What next? Will the King shut up his faithful Commons again?

A proposal for the abolition of capital punishments has been negatived in the Belgian Senate. This result was not anticipated.

The last intelligence from Jamaica can hardly be considered favourable to Mr. Eyre. There is, at least, a strong feeling, not confined to the blacks, that Gordon was condemned on insufficient evidence. This seems to be the main feature of the case. The Commission is generally hailed with satisfaction on both sides, as being the only means of deliverance from a grave difficulty.

The news of the capture of Bagdad, on the Mexican shore of the Rio Grande, by Federal soldiers has occasioned a general outburst of angry feeling in Paris. It was at once regarded as being nearly equivalent to a declaration of war, and rumours were circulated that, under such circumstances, the French troops would not be withdrawn. The American minister, however, went at once to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and assured him that he was confident the American government would disavow the proceeding; and subsequent intelligence shows that he was right. Not only have the Federal authorities disavowed the proceeding, but placed General Crawford, who assisted at it, under arrest.

There has been a narrow escape of a second version of the wreck of the *London*, as we learn that the British barque *Fredonia* arrived at Boston on the 15th Jan., having on board 273 of the passengers and 33 of the crew of the packet ship *Gratitude*, which vessel was abandoned at sea on the 3rd of Jan., in a sinking condition. The latter vessel left Liverpool for New York on the 19th of November, and, after a series of tempests, was found in a sinking condition. Captain Burke, of the *Fredonia*, was occupied for three days in rescuing those on board, and in order to make room for them had to throw away a great deal of his cargo. All hands were put upon short rations of two biscuits and a half per day and half a pint of water, and on reaching Boston after 12 days, there was only food left for 24 hours more.

On the 27th January, the *Gresham*, fell in with a water-logged ship at sea, the name of which could not be made out, and on board of which some of the crew were found crushed to death by the wreck. From the description of the chronometer and other particulars, the vessel appears to have been the *Jane Lowden*, of Padstow; and subsequently intelligence was received that the master, the sole survivor of 16 hands, had arrived at Texel in the *Ida Elizabeth*. He states that nine of the crew were washed overboard, and six died of injuries, cold, and hunger. He himself was 33 days in the maintop, during 28 of which he never tasted food, and was taken off the wreck on the 23rd of January. One of the men survived with him until the 13th.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY (LIMITED).

(From the Home News, Feb. 10.)

On Feb. 5, the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting was held at the offices, Moorgate-street, City; Sir Macdonald Stephenson, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, occupying the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, which had been in circulation some days, he observed that the chief business to be transacted was, to authorise a distribution of the last half-year's rent of the Egyptian line, amounting to £1,250, which had been duly paid by the lessees, and out of which it was proposed to make a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, free of income-tax. He availed himself of the opportunity of reassuring the shareholders of the prospect that now exists of an early accomplishment of the object for which the company had been formed, viz., the establishment of an independent and direct telegraphic communication between Great Britain and India by the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The directors had received assurances from gentlemen of high mercantile position of the value and importance of the undertaking, and of its undoubted financial success, from the large measure of commercial support it must receive as soon as it should be completed. Like steam navigation, however, submarine telegraphy must pass through a variety of phases before it could achieve perfect success; and he knew that there existed amongst the engineers, electricians, and scientific men now engaged in its promotion a resolution that England should not lag behind in the contest, but should continue to hold her ground in the van of this as in other engineering enterprise. A discussion arose upon the expediency of reducing the nominal value of the shares from £2 to £1, the amount already paid upon them, with the view of relieving the public mind as to the extent of liability, thereby enchanging the market value of the scrip; but it was pointed out that supposing there were no legal or pecuniary obstacles to the adoption of such a course, there was yet no immediate necessity for it inasmuch as the directors hoped by the next meeting, or within 12 months at the farthest, to be enabled to announce the success or abandonment of the submarine portion of the scheme. In the latter event, it was stated that everything would be done to ensure the shareholders ample compensation for their past outlay.

The report was unanimously assented to, the dividend declared payable on and after the 15th Feb., and the retiring directors and auditor having been re-elected, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings closed.

HEAVY STORMS AND WRECKS.

(From the Home News, Feb. 10.)

A Succession of storms has broken over Cornwall and Western Devon within the last few days, attended with lightning and thunder, hail and rain, of appalling intensity. The first and severest outbreak was on Saturday morning, February 3, when a tornado of hail swept up Channel, with fearful vivid lightning, and wind which in many places, the streets of Plymouth included, stripped slates from the roofs, and even drove in thick plate-glass. At Redruth a clerk in the telegraph office, while sending a message, was knocked by the electric current across the room, and was temporarily deprived of power of motion. In another case a young man, who was carrying an umbrella with steel ribs, was struck by lightning, and the umbrella was shattered to pieces; the man was unhurt. A workman engaged on the above day in making a drain near the Union-house, Torpoint, was struck by the lightning, and when picked up he was dead. The storm, which had been prognosticated by repeated telegrams from the Meteorological Office, caused many ships to take refuge in the Sound, and no ship could make fair headway against such tremendous weather. The screw steamer *Havre*, of and from Swansea, laden with copper, tin, and patent fuel, bound to Havre, was stranded on Saturday, Feb. 3, on Hayle Bar, under Black Cliff. The steamer ebbed dry at low water, and three or four tons of fuel were thrown overboard to lighten her, with the intention of getting her off the next tide; but, owing to the ground sea, which had increased by the evening, she dragged her two anchors and jame in further on the beach, where she must lie till next spring tides. On the same evening a vessel was seen about five miles north of St. Ives Heap dismasted, supposed to be the Union, which had sailed in the morning to go up the Channel. About 12 o'clock a large steamer hove to alongside her, and kept going round her until half-past 3, apparently making great effort to pick off the crew. It is believed that she succeed in rescuing them.

On the evening of Feb. 4 a violent thunderstorm passed over Birmingham. During the day the wind had been blowing a heavy gale, and there were slight scudding showers. About 6 o'clock in the evening the wind blew very strong, and there were several flashes of lightning, but no thunder. About half-past 6 it began to rain very heavily, which continued, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder, till about 8 o'clock, when the storm abated. The quantity of rain that fell, considering the time the storm lasted, was very great, and although in some low localities there were accumulations of water no case of damage was reported.

The same afternoon a furious storm of wind and rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lighting, passed over Liverpool. In effect the storm was like a cyclone, moving in circles, and the rain and hail presented a most extraordinary appearance as they were whirled round and round in spiral columns. The storm burst over Manchester soon after 5 o'clock in the evening. The wind blew with a violence which few people remember to have seen equalled, and was accompanied with heavy rain, hail, litghtning, and thunder. The flashes of lightning were frequent and exceedingly vivid. Oakham was also visited with a heavy storm of wind, rain, and hail, with lightning and thunder, which commenced at 7·15 P.M. and continued about one hour. At the parish church there was confusion, several females fainting; others were much alarmed at the lightning and thunder. The electric fluid seems to have passed right round the town. A similar visitation was experienced at Ripon, Harrogate, and other parts of Yorkshire. At Knottingley, near Pontefract, the lightning struck the premises of Mr. Bywater, surgeon, and set fire to some straw in the surgery, and considerable damage was done before the fire was subdued. On Sunday, Feb. 4, a strong gale from the south-west blew over the coast of Northumberland. At one time it was a perfect hurricane. A good deal of lightning was observed out at sea.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

After a long retirement from public life, but not from public duty, her Majesty opened the seventh Parliament of her reign on Tuesday, Feb. 6. If divested of a few of the usual observances, the ceremony on this occasion was in no way shorn of the splendour and pomp which ought necessarily to accompany one of such an important nature, and there certainly was nothing wanting out of doors to render the state pageant as brilliant as any one in which her Majesty has ever appeared during her reign; for the weather was indeed preternaturally bright and clear. This remarkable fineness of the weather, and the somewhat rare circumstance of the Queen opening Parliament in person, conduced also to the large assemblage of the people which characterised the ceremonial. Exactly five years have elapsed since the Queen opened Parliament in person on the 5th February, 1861. Then there was nothing wanting in the accustomed procession, but on the present occasion the grand old state carriage was dispensed with, and some minor matters in the royal procession were curtailed. However, the bright sun gave a brilliancy and freshness to the richly-caparisoned equipages, the gold-laced liveries of the royal domestics, and the imposing uniforms of the household cavalry, and all combined to please the spectators. At an early hour the park and thoroughfares leading to the palace at Westminster became densely thronged with pedestrians anxious to obtain a view of the royal procession, and from 12 to 1 the peeresses, foreign ambassadors, and all having the *entree* to the House of Lords continued to arrive without intermission till shortly after 1 o'clock, when all traffic was stopped by the police. The only peculiarity in the appearance of the House that excited the attention of those familiar with it in former times was the Throne, which was covered, and had all its gilded ornaments concealed, by something that at first glance looked like a white sheet thrown loosely over it. A little inquiry elicited the explanation that the article was no ordinary covering, nothing else in fact than her Majesty's robe of state, which she usually wore on all great occasions of ceremonial, but which she could not be persuaded to wear on this, because state and herself were in accord no longer. The robe was there, but the heart to put it on was wanting.

By 1 o'clock the House was well filled with ladies, and the buzz of prattle and conversation was audible on every side. They were clad in all the colours of the rainbow, and with many combinations of colours which even the rainbow does not present, and converted for the time being the House of Lords, the most solemn seat of legislative wisdom in the world, into a *parterre* of human beauty. A few peers, in ordinary walking costumes, escorted their wives or daughters to the seats reserved for them and then retired to the robing-room, whence they speedily emerged, engirt with the scarlet robes and the white cross-bands which indicate their rank in the aristocratic hierarchy. About half-past 1 half-a-dozen of the judges, preceded by the venerable Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, entered and took their seats opposite the woolsack, introducing by their presence a new element of colour into the motley mosaic which presented itself to the eyes of visitors in the gallery. Scarcely had the judges seated themselves when a greater than they, in the person of the Lord High Chancellor of England, preceded by the Mace-bearer, entered by the door to the left of the Throne and took his seat on the woolsack, with his face towards the House and his back to the Throne. His lordship's appearance was the signal for the formal commencement of the business of the day, the offering up of prayer by the Bishop of Ely. There was a rustling of silks and satins as the peeresses stood up, followed by a deep silence, which allowed every syllable of the prayers to be distinctly heard in all parts of the House. After prayers there was another fluttering of silks in the dovecotes and a renewal of the hum of conversation which had prevailed among the laidies since they had been congregated in numbers sufficient to form themselves into coteries. Another batch of judges, bewigged and berobed, speedily entered, followed after a short interval by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who shook hands with several of the peers and took his seat on the front bench of peers, to the left of the Throne, next to the seat reserved for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The heir to the throne was not long after his royal cousin in making his appearance; and at a signal from the Usher of the Black Rod the whole assembly rose *en masse*, peeresses, peers, bishops, judges, and the foreign ministers, to receive the new-comers. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the prince in the full uniform of a general officer, and the princess tastefully attired in a dress of white tulle, trimmed with black lace, wearing a tiara of diamonds and a long flowing veil of white gauze, entered side by side. The princess was escorted to the place of honour on the woolsack, immediately fronting the Throne, while the Lord Chancellor sat with his face the other way *dos a dos* to her royal highness, an arrangement which appeared singular, and was the occasion of some remark. The Prince of Wales took his seat alongside of the Duke of Cambridge, with whom he was speedily engaged in conversation, interrupted from time to time by a handshaking with such peers as had the honour of his acquaintance, and who had to pass his seat in order to take their own. From this time about a quarter of an hour was occupied by the ladies in talk as before, and by the clerks of the House in administering the oath to such peers as had neglected to perform that preliminary to the legal exercise of their functions during the few days that have elapsed since the formal meeting of Parliament. At 2 o'clock precisely Black Rod made a signal to the Lord Chancellor, at which the whole assembly rose, with the same pleasent rustling of silks and satins as before, evidently expecting that the Queen was approaching. The expectation was for the time disappointed, and after the suspense of about a minute, peers and peeresses, judges and bishops, again sat down in their allotted places, to await the coming of a Sovereign well known for her scrupulous punctuality to time in all her public appearances. In less than six minutes the door to the right of the Throne was flung open, and preceded by a long train of halberdiers, buffetiers, and other officials, entered the Majesty of England—the Monarch of an Empire, in which, to use the eloquent words of Daniel Webster, "There is no hour of the 24 which in one or other of the two hemispheres does not see her ancient banner flung to the morning breeze, or hear the drum beat or the bugle call of her soldiers sounding the reveillé." Her Majesty was attired in half mourning, and walked with slow steps to the Throne, followed by the great officers of State—the Marquis of Lansdowne, bearing the Crown upon a cushion; the Duke of Argyll, holding the Sword of State; the Marquis of Winchester, supporting the Cap of Maintenance, and several other nobles performing their appointed functions. Her Majesty stopped for an instant at the foot of the steps to shake hands with the Princess of Wales, who in common with the whole assemblage, had risen on her entrance. The Queen wore a black—some said a deep purple velvet robe, which, whether it were purple or black, looked intensely black in the dim light of the chamber, trimmed with white minever, and a white lace cap *à la Marie Stuart*, to the portraits of which unfortunate lady she bore in this attire a remarkable similitude. Around her neck she wore a collar of brilliants, and over her breast the blue riband of the Order of the Garter. Other ornaments she had none, and looked in this simple and highly becoming costume "every inch a Queen," and far more picturesque and regal than if she had worn the royal robes that had become so distasteful to her. Her Majesty was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and by his Serene Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who stood at the right of the Trrone; the two Princesses attired in half mourning, like their illustrious mother. To the left of the Throne were the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Arthole, and other ladies. The Prince of Wales occupied the chair to the right of the Throne, behind his royal sisters and his future brother-in-law, and was scarcely visible amid the blaze of beauty around him.

The Queen having spoken a few words to the Lord Chancellor, he informed the House that it was her Majesty's command that all persons present should resume their seats. Sir Augustus Clifford, the Black Rod, was then ordered to summon the Commons to appear at the bar of the House, and during this brief interval there was almost a breathless pause. Her Majesty appeared to be much affected and never once raised her eyes from the ground. It was unmistakable to every one present that she felt very acutely the ceremony which she was going through, and a relief to all when the noisy clatter of the Commons had subsided to some extent, and the Lord Chancellor was enabled to read the royal Speech, which was as follows :—

My Lords and Gentlemen.—It is with great satisfaction that have recourse to your assistance and advice.

I have recently declared my consent to marriage between my daughter, Princess Helena, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderbourg-Augustenburg. I trust this union may be prosperous and happy.

The death of my beloved uncle, the King of the Belgians, has affected me with profund grief. I feel great confidence, however, that the wisdom which he evinced during his reign will animate his successor, and preserve for Belgium her independence and prosperity.

My relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and I see no cause to fear any disturbance of the general peace.

The meeting of the fleets of France and England in the ports of the respective countries has tended to cement the amity of the two nations, and to prove to the world their friendly concert in the promotion of peace.

I have observed with satisfaction that the United States, after terminating successfully the severe struggle in which they were so long engaged, are wisely repairing the ravages of civil war. The abolition of slavery is an event calling forth the cordial sympathies and congratulations of this country, which has always been foremost in showing its abhorrence of an institution repugnant to every feeling of justice and humanity.

I have at the same time the satisfaction to inform you that the exertions and perseverance of my naval squadron have reduced the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa within very narrow limits.

A correspondence has taken place between my Government and that of the United States with respect to injuries inflicted on American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag. Copies of this correspondence will be laid before you.

The renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil has given me much satisfaction, and I acknowledge with pleasure that the good offices of my ally, the King of Portugal, have contributed essentially to this happy result.

I have to regret the interruption of peace between Spain and Chilli. The good offices of my Government, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of the French, have been accepted by Spain, and it is my earnest hope that the causes of disagreement may be removed in a manner honourable and satisfactory to both countries.

The negotiations which have been long pending in Japan, and which have been conducted with great ability by my minister in that country, in conjunction with the representatives of my allies in Japan, have been brought to a conclusion which merits my entire approbation. The existing treaties have been ratified by the Mikado; it has been stipulated that the tariff shall be revised in a manner favourable to commerce, and that the indemnity due under the terms of the Convention of October 1864, shall be punctually discharged.

I have concluded a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Austria, which I trust will open to that empire the blessings of extended commerce, and be productive of important benefits to both countries.

The deplorable events which have occurred in the Island of Jamaica have induced me to provide at once for an impartial inquiry, and for the due maintenance of authority during that inquiry, by appointing a distinguished military officer as governor and commander of the forces. I have given him the assistance of two able and learned commissioners, who will aid him in examining into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the recent outbreak, and the measures adopted in the course of its suppression. The legislature of Jamaica has proposed that the present political constitution of the island should be replaced by a new form of government. A bill upon this subject will be submitted to your consideration.

Papers on these occurrences will be laid before you.

Papers on the present state of New Zealand will be laid before you.

I have given directions for the return to this country of the greater portion of my regular forces employed in that colony.

I watch with interest the proceedings which are still in progress in British North America with a view to a closer union among the provinces, and I continue to attach great importance to that object.

I have observed with great concern the extensive prevalence, during the last few months, of a virulent distemper among cattle in Great Britain, and it is with deep regret, and with sincere sympathy for the sufferers, that I have learnt the severe losses which it has caused in many countries and districts. It is satisfactory to know that Ireland and a considerable part of Scotland are as yet free from this calamity, and I trust that by the precautions suggested by experience, and by the Divine blessing on the means which are now being employed, its further extension may be arrested.

The orders which have been made by the Lords of my Privy Council by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, with a view to prevent the spreading of this disease, will be laid before you, and your attention will be called to the expediency of an amendment of the law relating to a subject so deeply affecting the interests of my people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I have directed that the estimates of the ensuing year shall be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy, and are at the same time consistent with the maintenance of efficiency in the public service.

The condition of trade is satisfactory.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—A conspiracy, adverse alike to authority, property, and religion, and disapproved and condemned alike by all who are interested in their maintenance, without distinction of creed or class, has unhappily appeared in Ireland. The constitutional power of the ordinary tribunals has been exerted for its repression, and the authority of the law has been firmly and impartially vindicated.

A bill will be submitted to you founded on the report of the royal commission, on the subject of capital punishment, which I have directed to be laid before you.

Bills will be laid before you for amending and consolidating the laws relating to bankruptcy, and for other improvements in the law.

Measures will also be submitted to you for extending the system of public audit to branches of receipt and expenditure which it has not hitherto reached, and for amending the provisions of the law with respect to certain classes of legal pensions

Your attention will be called to the subject of the oaths taken by members of Parliament, with a view to avoid unnecessary declarations, and to remove invidious distinctions between members of different religious communities im matters of legislation.

I have directed that information should be procured in reference to the rights of voting in the election of members to serve in Parliament for countries, cities, and boroughs. When that information is complete, the attention of Parliament will be called to the result thus obtained, with a view to such improvements in the laws which regulate the rights of voting in the election of members of the House of Commons as may tend to strengthen our free institutions, and conduce to the public welfare.

In these and in all other deliberations, I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may guide your counsels to the promotion of the happiness of my people.

During the reading of the royal Speech of the Queen sat with her eyes bent on the ground, and her form apparently motionless, although the flashing of the diamonds on her neck and head-dress indicated that she was trembling with suppressed emotion, which was also indicated by the deep flush which by degrees came over her countenance. Probably there were many present who missed the pleasure of listening to the silver tones and admirable elocution of her Majesty, as they used to be developed when she delivered her speeches to Parliament with her own lips; but it may be well asserted that no one who witnessed the ceremonial as it was carried out, but must have felt that, apart from special associations it was in every respect impressive and imposing; and some misgivings with regard to the opening of the new Parliament with "maimed rites" must have been utterly dissipated and forgotten. At the conclusion of the reading of the speech her majesty rose with some alacrity as one seemed to observe, and, descending from the Throne, advanced to the woolsack, where the Princess of Wales sat, and kissed her royal highness in, perhaps, an unqueenly but affectionate and earnest manner. As she passed the angle of the diplomatic box she paused and shook hands with a gentleman in uniform who stood there, and who, hitherto unobserved, was understood to be Prince Christian, the betrothed of the Princess Helena. On this the Prince of Wales approached, tendered his hand to her Majesty, and led her from the House; followed by the Princesses Helena and Louise, and the Princess of Wales, escorted by the Duke of Cambridge. Instantly the vast assembly rose and broke into groups, rich and rare in colours, which changed into prismatic hues with all the variety of a kaleidoscope, or seeming as if a bed of mixed flowers had started into animated movement. Gradually the brilliant scene dissolved, and the bright and gorgeous ceremonial of the opening of the seventh Parliament of the reign of Queen Victoria was at end.

After the departure of the Queen both Houses adjourned to the evening.

THE ADDRESS.

On the re-assembling of their lordships at 5 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor having read the Queen's Speech, while the House remained uncovered.

Lord Normanby rose to move the Address in reply to her Majesty, and in the outset of his remarks warmly expressed the sense of gratification which all the House must feel at the effort which her Majesty had made to resume her public functions by meeting her new Parliament. The Queen had done this, too, at a time when she was suffering from a fresh bereavement, in the lamented death of her illustrious relative the late King Leopold. He felt sure that both the House and the country would hail with delight her public re-appearance among her people. His lordship then went on to review paragraph by paragraph each part of the royal Speech, pointing out the generally gratifying terms of its observations, whether as regarded our own national progress or the state of our relations abroad. Referring to the question of Jamaica, his lordship said that, while he felt sure that the commission sent out by the Government would make a searching and impartial inquiry, still he could not refrain from expressing an opinion that Governor Eyre must have acted on very much better evidence of the existence of a plot than any which had yet reached this country; while, on the other hand, it was certain that the tales of severities committed on the blacks had been immensely exaggerated. He, in common with the vast majority of all classes of her Majesty's subject, both in England and Ireland, deeply regretted the existence of the Fenian conspiracy; but, at the same time, it was gratifying to perceive that even in Ireland people of every rank had rallied round the cause of law and order, while the juries who had been appointed to try these conspirators had discharged their duties with almost singular moderation and just impartiality.

Lord Morley, in seconding the motion for the Address, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late venerable Premier, and, above all, dwelt upon the heartfelt gratification with which the country hailed the cessation of the civil war in America, and which now allowed one of the greatest branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to peacefully develop their almost boundless resources and cement the perfect freedom of their institutions. While declining to express a definite opinion on the recent events in Jamaica, he still could not help regretting that a numerous class in this country had, on the most insufficient evidence, prejudged the whole question, and, without waiting for his defence, virtually condemned Governor Eyre. He was not inclined to treat the Fenian conspiracy either with contempt or alarm, and the attitude of all the respectable classes in the sister country was calculated to inspire the well-wishers of Ireland with every ground of reasonable hope for its future. After a brief allusion to the necessity of a well-considered Reform Bill, and an urgent appeal to their lordships to adopt most stringent measures for stamping out the cattle plague, his lordship concluded by seconding the Address.

The Duke of Rutland called attention to the paragraph in the royal Speech relating to the cattle disease, with regard to which, he said, every one was agreed that preebntion, and not cure, was the only remedy. The Government had done nothing towards that end; but had complicated matters by the issue of vague and contradictory orders—shifting the responsibility that properly should attach to themselves to the shoulders of the people. He hoped the Government would at once stop the movement of cattle in the country, and also all importations of cattle from abroad.

The Duke of Richmond supported the view taken by the last speaker, and, adverting to the Capital Punishment Commission, declared that it was a disgrace to the Government, and insult to Parliament, that the report of the commission should have been first presented to the public through the columns of a cheap newspaper.

Lord Feversham strongly condemned the want of energy displayed by the Executive in dealing with the cattle plague, and moved an amendment to the paragraph in the Address relating to the subject.

The Earl of Effingham considered that Ministers had exhibited a great lack of energy and courage in dealing with the difficulty.

The Earl of Winchilsha was of opinion that the Government had forfeited the confidence of the country, and ought to be ignominiously expelled from office.

Earl Granville, in defending the policy of the Government, said that it was utterly impossible to issue an order to prevent the importation of foreign cattle into the country. What had been wanted was local knowledge and local action, and any attempt to enforce uniformity of action would have been most injudicious. A bill would, however, be forthwith introduced in the Commons to amend the laws relating to contagious and infectious diseases among cattle.

The Earl of Carnarvon held the Government responsible for the spread of the disease, and censured them for not having called Parliament together on an earlier day.

The Marquis of Abercorn dwelt upon the Fenian conspiracy; but, whilst commending the manner in which the prosecutions had been conducted, blamed the Government for delaying the trials until after the general election.

Earl Grey re-called the attention of the House to the cattle plague, and observed that more stringent measures ought to have been adopted. Ministers ought to have called Parliament together in November. On the question of Reform, the noble earl remarked that, in undertaking to deal with that subject now, Earl Russell was deserting the principle he had avowed in 1832—namely, the principle of finality, and pandering to Mr. Bright and the ultra-Liberal party.

The Duke of Argyll suggested that the discussion on the cattle plague might with advantage be postponed until the Government had introduced their promised measure on the subject.

The Earl of Derby expressed the pleasure he felt at the restoration of peace in the United States, accompanied, however, by an apprehension that the freed negroes, for whose advantage the war had been ostensibly undertaken, were suffering great misery. The noble earl observed that he had abstained from criticising the conduct of the colonial authorities in the case of Jamaica, but he regretted that, upon imperfect and inadequate information, the press of this country should have taken upon itself to prejudge that question. Governor Eyre was not a person who was likely to lose his head by a sudden panic, and the utmost latitude ought to be allowed him until his explanation had been received. The conduct of the Government, therefore, in suspending him was, in the highest degree censurable. On the subject of the cattle disease the noble earl charged the Government with having from first to last been insensible to the magnitude of the danger, and said that even now they appeared to be lagging behind public opinion in the steps necessary to be taken to grapple with the disease. He also animadverted upon the policy of the Government in dealing with the Fenian conspiracy, and in reference to the question of Parliamentary Reform twitted them with so bungling it that they had at lenght brought it into a state of hopeless confusion. It did not appear as if the Government had yet made up their minds as to what sort of measure they meant to introduce, but whatever it was he promised that it should not be treated in a factious spirit, but should receive the fairest and fullest consideration, and, provided it was a satisfactory settlement, it should have his support.

Earl Russell vindicated the character of the Government in sending out a commission to Jamaica, and intimated that he hoped to be able to bring in his promised Reform Bill in the course of the ensuing month.

After a few observations from Lord Melville,

Lord Feversham, at the instance of the Earl of Derby, ultimately withdrew his amendment, and the Address was agreed to *nem. con.*

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter past 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(From the Home News, Feb. 10.)

The Speaker took the chair at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, February 6. The House proceeded with the swearing in of the members of whom there was a larger attendance than on any occasion since the first assembling of the present Parliament.

At a quarter-past 2 o'clock Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, was announced. Advancing to the table, he delivered the message entrusted to him, in these terms:—"Mr. Speaker, the Queen commands the immediate attendance of this honourable House in the House of Peers." The Speaker, accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Milner Gibson, and the Attorney-General, and followed by nearly all the members present, then proceeded to the other House. On returning at half-past 2 o'clock the sitting was suspended until 4 o'clock.

THE ADDRESS.

At the evening sitting, the Speaker having read the Queen's Speech.

Lord F. C. Cavendish, member for the North-West Riding of Yorkshire, moved the Address in reply to it. The noble lord having glanced at the different paragraphs of the Speech, expressed his satisfaction at the course which the Government had adopted in reference to Jamaica, which was, he thought, the best, and indeed the only, policy which was possible under the circumstances. He deplored the existence of the cattle disease, and of the Fenian conspiracy in Ireland, and expressed his hope that the wisdom of Parliament might be able to devise measures to check both calamities. Referring to the subject of Reform, Lord Frederick said he entirely approved of the decision which the Government had arrived at, namely, to stand or fall by the measure which they intended to introduce. He believed that the present was a most favourable moment to deal with a subject like Reform. There were no disturbing influences to interfere with any concession which the Legislature might make, and he hoped that Parliament would not separate without passing a wise and just measure of Reform that would give satisfaction to the public and solidify yet more the time-honoured institution of the country.

Mr. Graham, junior member for the city of Glasgow, second the motion. Having passed an eloquent enlogium on the death of the late leader of the House, he commented at length upon the insurrection in Jamaica and upon the Fenian conspiracy in Ireland. With respect to the former, he hoped that the inquiry now in progress would elicit the whole truth, and that, if it should be found that undue severity had been exhibited by those in authority in the island, the House would not screen them from the responsibility of illegal acts. With regard to Fenianism in Ireland, there could be no doubt but that widespread disaffection existed among the lower classes throughout the country, and that it was the duty of the House to endeavour to probe the cause with the view of applying a remedy if it should be found that any real grievances existed. The hon. member referred subsequently in detail to the increasing commerce of Great Britain, and pointed out the advantages which would accrue from a further development of that free trade policy which had already conferred so much material prosperity on the country. On concluding he was loudly applauded.

Mr. B. Stanhope followed, directing his observations to the subject of the cattle plague, of which he took a gloomy view, and of the issue of which he delivered more equally gloomy prophecies. He suggested that the rates should be raised in every country, for the creation of a fund for dealing with the rinderpest.

Mr. Dent and Lord R. Montagu followed in a like strain, condemning the measures adopted by the Government to meet the evil, while

Captain Carnegie, admitting the evil, on the whole defended ministers.

The subject was pursued by Sir J. Trollope, Sir M. W. Ridley, and Mr. Hodgkinson.

Mr. T. G. Baring explained and defended the course taken by the Home-office, which had shrunk from no responsibiliiy, and had made every effort to check the plague. He combated the suggestions which had been made to stop all traffic in beasts, which would prevent the imports from Ireland, where the riderpest did not exist; and that all imported cattle should be slaughtered at the spot where they were landed, as being impracticable, while it would be equally impossible at once to change the live beast into a dead meat trade.

Mr. Lowe observed that it was not necessary for the Government to have appointed a commission to inquire into the cattle disease if they had ascertained, as they could and ought, whether the disease was the steppe-murrain, which was as well known as small-pox and measles. He held them, therefore, responsible for not having settled that point and taken steps to meet the plague three months before they took action. The commission in a very short time were convinced of this fact, and decided on a remedy, and the Government might have done this easily without a commission. That remedy was a stoppage of all traffic whatever; and that whatever was done should be done by the central authority, and on no account be left to local authority.

Mr. Henley severely censured the course taken by the Government in dealing with the plague, which he criticised in detail, saying that ministers had taken such steps as were exactly those calculated to spread the murrain, and he contended that if the Government felt themselves helpless they should have called Parliament together to their aid.

Viscount Cranbourne taunted the Government with their silence, and the contempt with which they seemed to treat the greatest calamity which had for years fallen on the agricultural interest and the country at large. He protested against a notion which the Government seemed to entertain that the cattle disease was not contagious, for it had been proved to demonstration that it was especially and insidiously contagious, and that information might have been obtained by the Government from their own medical officers. They were aware in June of the existence and character of the scourge, and it was not till January that they gave full power to act to the local officials, while not a single step had been taken by the central authority and he contrasted the means adopted by the liberal government of a free country—Belgium—by which the disease had been promptly stamped out. He also held that if the Government felt themselves powerless they should have called Parliament together.

Mr. Leslie having spoken briefly rather in favour of the Government,

Sir G. Grey urged that the Government could not legally have taken upon themselves to prohibit the importation of foreign cattle; and they had taken all steps necessary to check the disease, so far as was consistent with not interfering with the supply of the food of the people and he contended that in the earlier stages of the plague the country was unprepared to submit to stringent regulations in regard to the traffic in cattle. In detail he stated the course pursued by the executive, the difficulties with which it had to contend, and generally vindicated the action they had taken.

On the motion of The O'Donoghue, the debate was adjourned to Feb. 8.

The debate was resumed [Feb. 8] by

The O'Donoghue, who expressed his total dissent from the paragraph in the Speech relating to Ireland, and moved an amendment affirming the existence of wide-spread disaffection in Ireland, and attributing it to grave causes which required immediate examination and removal. After glancing at some of the reasons which led the majority of Englishmen to take but a superficial view of the condition of Ireland, and to be incredulous as to the reality of Irish grievances, he proceeded to point out the causes of this disaffection. The chief of these, he said, was the Act of Union, which had deprived the people of the right of self-government, and prevented them from themselves redressing the evils of which they complained. He denied that Fenianism had produced this disaffection; the Fenians, on the contrary had found everything ready to their hands, and the foundation of Fenianism, with which he warned the House, the majority of the peasantry deeply sympathised, was an impression that all the ills which afflicted the country were the result of English misrule. The O'Donoghue combated the notion that it was beyond the power of legislation to remove this discontent, and enumerated various measures which Parliament ought to pass, such as handing over to Ireland, her surplus revenue to be expended in public works, the imposition of penalties upon absenteeism, the abolition of the ascendancy of one Church, the assimilation of the Irish educational and poor law systems to those of England, and, above all, a law of tenant-right, which would give the farmer a firmer foothold on the soil. He energetically disclaimed any anti-English feeling, and concluded by calling on the Government, before it was too late, to institute an inquiry into the causes of Irish discontent.

Mr. Blake seconded the amendment, quoting statistics to show the decline of Irish prosperity.

Mr. Lawson, in opposing the amendment, admitted that it was the duty of the Government to inquire into the causes of whatever disaffection might exist in Ireland, and that duty, he said, they would perform without reference to the Fenian conspiracy. He showed, however, how the adoption of this amendment would imply that the conspiracy had been produced by the existence of grave causes of disaffection, and that he denied to be the case. He quoted from the *Irish People* to prove that the object of Fenianism was the total overthrow of all the institutions of the country, and pointed out that it had spread among the Irish in America and in England, who were exempt from the misgovernment of Ireland. He denied that the British Parliament had ever shown itself unwilling to entertain any measures devised for the benefit of Ireland, and assured the House that the Government had no other desire but to do the fullest justice to that country.

Mr. George blamed the Irish Executive for having delayed so long to break up this conspiracy, with the existence of which it must have been acquainted some time before.

Sir H. W. Barron enumarated some of the grievances under which he conceived Ireland to be suffering, and urged the Government without loss of time to apply a remedy.

Mr. Westropp maintained that the Irish emigration was attributable, not to the grievances which had been mentioned, but to unavoidable political and economical causes. He deprecated the government of Ireland on the system of party, and showed what ills that mode of government had inflicted on the people.

After some observations by Mr. Synan in support of the amendment,

Mr. Whalley argued that the Fenian conspiracy was a mere continuation of the chronic agitation which was an essential part of the policy of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and found fault with that paragraph of the royal Speech which spoke of this conspiracy as being condemned alike by all, without distinction of creed or class.

Mr. Rardon recommended that our minister at Washington should be instructed to remonstrate against the toleration extended to Fenianism there, as it was the American part of the organisation alone which was formidable. He indicated various modes in which capital might be attracted to Ireland, and the prosperity of the country fostered.

Mr. Bagwell intimated that, though he should probably support all the remedial measures mentioned by The O'Donoghue, he could not vote for the omission of the paragraph in the royal Speech, which correctly described what had occurred in Ireland with regard to the Fenian conspiracy.

Colonel Greville, after passing in review of the grievances under which Ireland suffered, pressed the Government to deal at once with the Irish Church Establishment.

Mr. Maguire, while condemning in strong language the folly and wickedness of the Fenian conspiracy, contended that there really did exist in Ireland causes for discontent and disaffection. Chief among these he mentioned the little sympathy shown by Parliament and the English press for Ireland when she was suffering severe agricultural distress, the Irish Church Establishment, and the present relations of landlord and tenant, which last he believed to be at the root of the difficulty. He recommended Parliament to pass a tenant-right law which would give the tenants a right to compensation for improvements and induce landlords to grant leases and with regard to the Establishment, which he defined to be rather an insult than a substantial grievance, he deprecated anything like a State endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. That strong sympathy was felt for Fenianism by the people, especially by the artisan class, could not be denied, the cause of which was the want of confidence in constitutional agitation; and this he urged as a reason for dealing immediately with the grievances of the country.

Lord Naas denied that Fenianism orginated in any of the domestic grievances which had been mentioned, asserting that it derived all its strength from foreign sources. He reminded the House how often these questions had been discussed in Parliament, and he referred to the balanced state of parties as a proof that of late years Irish members had possessed considerable influence in the Legislature. He enumerated the measures which had been passed for the benefit of Ireland, and contended that Fenianism was thoroughly condemned by every man of intelligence and property in Ireland.

After a few words from Sir P. O.'Brien, condemnatory of Fenianism,

Lord Claud Hamilton remarked on the unpractical character of the discussion, and expressed a conviction that any measure for the removal of an Irish grievance would receive the fullest consideration from Parliament.

Sir F. Heygate doubted whether any of the remedies mentioned would extirpate Fenianism, and instanced his own district, which was tainted with the poison, though the people enjoyed a tenant right, and had no religious squabbles. He looked to the increase of trade and manufactures as the true cure for the ills of Ireland.

The discussion was continued by Colonel Vandeleur and Mr. Esmonde.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in opposing the amendment, explained that the objects of the paragraph for which it was proposed to substitute it were threefold—to pronounce a solemn denounciation on Fenianism, to recognise the existence of the public opinion which had enabled the Government to deal firmly and boldly with the conspiracy, and to place on record the impartiality with which the law had been administered, and he called on the House to resist the omission of so important a portion of the Address. With regard to the amendment, he doubted the wisdom of holding out to the world that wide-spread disaffection existed in Ireland, and that this disaffection was the result of certain causes which it was in the power of Parliament to remove, and he objected still more strongly to accompany the first plain duty of denouncing Fenianism by promises which it might be beyond the power of Parliament to perform. He allowed that the Fenian conspiracy, instead of releasing the Government from the obligation of endeavouring to improve the condition of Ireland, raised it higher, and he appealed to the House to judge the Government by their conduct on the various remedies which had been recommended in the course of the debate as each was brought forward. He explained the principles on which, in the opinion of the Government, legislation for Ireland should be conducted, and he referred to the fact that the best sentiments and convictions of the country during the late trials had been enlistened on the side of authority as a proof that recent legislation for Ireland had not been unsuccessful.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 346 to 25 votes. The Address was then agreed to.

Leave was given to introduce several bills, and the House adjourned at 25 minutes before 1 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

The Indian Budget.—Mr. J. B. Smith, that on an early day he should call the attention of the House to the importance of the Secretary of State for India bringing forward the Indian Budget at an early instead of a late period of the session.

Telegraphic Communication with India.—Mr. Crawford, that on Feb. 20 he should move for a select committee to inquire into the working of the postal and telegraphic communication between this country and the East Indies.

Masters in the Navy.—Sir L. Palk that, on the 6th of March, he should move that the House resolve itself into committee to present an humble address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to put staff-commanders and masters in the navy on the same footing, with respect to pay and rank, as other officers in the services.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(From the Overland Mail, Feb. 10.)

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

Lord Chelmsford asked the Secretary of State for the latest information with respect to the condition of Consul Cameron and the other persons detained in Abyssinia. He complained strongly of the indifference shown to the fate of a public servant, and the judicious proceedings of the Foreign-office. He asked also what progress Mr. Rassam had made in his mission, and whether other efforts were being made for the liberation of the captives.

The Earl of Clarendon expressed the deepest sympathy with the sufferings of Mr. Cameron and his companions, and rebuked the noble lord for the unnecessary acrimony of his remarks. He rather attributed the imprisonment of Consul Cameron to his meddling in the affairs of the country, and not to the fact of no answer having been returned to the Emperor's letter. Force was out of the question. It would have entailed the loss of many lives, and ended in failure. If a large and important mission had been sent, it would probably have shared the fate of Captain Cameron. He believed his noble friend had adopted the wisest course, and that if the mission of Mr. Rassam failed it would be probably owing to the remarks of the noble lord and some of the newspapers. Letters had been received very recently from Massowah, by way of Aden, dated Decembr 6, which, although they did not announce the release of Consul Cameron, stated that he was alive, but that the Emperor had gone away to pursue some rebels and taken the captives with him. In others letters Mr. Rassam still expressed hopes of a result, and one from Consul Cameron gave a favourable account of the health of the captives, with the exception of Mr. Rosenburg who was unwell.

TOWN TALK.

(From the Overland Mail, Feb. 10.)

The opening of Parliament has, of course, been the great event of the week. Although her Majesty has not taken part in any State ceremonial for five years, her old fortune does not seem to have deserted her in the matter of weather. For days before last Tuesday we had nothing but murky clouds, and still more murky rain, and on the following day things were once more as bad as ever. But Tuesday was a perfect spring day in brightness and geniality, and it tempted half London into the streets to see once more a favourite but long interrupted show. From Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament a dense mass lined both sides of the way, and every window of every house along the line of route was crowded with eager sight-seers. The crowd was, as is indeed usual, very good humoured, and the day seems to have passed off without the slightest accident. The Queen appeared in good health, but was naturally somewhat nervous. She received a kindly, though not an enthusiastic welcome. The truth is, that her popularity has unquestionably suffered in London from her prolonged seclusion. Londoners feel themselves, as it were, defrauded of their rights when they are kept for five years on a short commons of shows; and it is therefore not by any means amongst the fashionable world only that there has been a great deal of grumbling and a perceptible tone of coolness. However, no doubt, all will come right again as her Majesty gradually assumes her old place in public displays. The ceremony within the House is fully described in another column. The most noteworthy incident was the exceptionally bold behaviour of the House of Commons. Their conduct on such occasions as the present is always more like that of a set of rough school-boys than anything else. A member writing to the *Times* states that "the procession, immediately after it started, became a disorderly and outrageous mob, brutally struggling for precedence. Reckless of everything except this object, they pressed so closely on the Speaker that their feet became entangled in his robes bringing his dignified progress to a sudden and most unseemly halt." After a few moment's pause another attempt was made to proceed in an orderly manner, but on reaching the lobby of the Lords, "the number seemed suddenly to have increased, and I found myself enclosed in a living wall and borne forward with accelerated velocity in the direction of the left hand door post of the entrance to the Upper House. All steerage power was gone, and I drifted helplessly on, and finally dashed violently against the obstruction; my hat, acting as a buffer, broke the shock; but I was whirled round and carried sideways into her Majesty's presence, eventually settling against the bar with a thump which seemed to occasion both surprise and alarm to a very pretty woman on the other side of it. There I remained of course, a fixture till the Queen retired. I had the advantage of a front place, and could see her Majesty, but, obliged to exercise the whole muscular power I possessed to avoid being crushed flat by the pressure from behind, I was not much the wiser for her speech, indeed, even had I been in a position of greater physical comfort, such were the jostlings strugglings, exclamations, imprecations, and laughter of those behind me I could not have heard a word of. I have since heard that one hon. member was thrown down, and I believe the 'House' walked over him. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was so maltreated that he retired from the contest and was seen wending his solitary way back to the Lower House, mournfully moralizing on the nature of the unruly assembly of which he is the leader."

The debate on the address in the Commons was painfully dreary. From five o'clock to between eleven and twelve, but one string—the cattle plague—was harped upon, and that by a succession of speakers to most of whom Providence had denied the gift of eloquence, while upon many even that of articulate utterance had been granted in a moderate measure. It appears certain that the country gentlemen on both sides of the House are in a state of commotion and indignation; and if it takes a good deal to stir the rather sluggish nature of a country gentleman, it takes a corresponding amount of trouble to quiet him. They mean mischief, and the Government will, it is expected, have no little trouble out of this question, especially as many of their own supporters are quite as indignant as the Opposition. Indeed, it would not be very surprising if the opponents of Reform took occasion to "burke" that question by voting against the Ministry on this question of the cattle plague, and putting them out of office. It should be mentioned, however, that the speeches of the mover and seconder of the address in the Lower House were unusually good. Lord F. Cavendish has, like his elder brother, a thick and rather guttural voice, but he speakes out boldly and confidently, and manages to give his hearers an impression that he means what he says. His sentences were well rounded and compactly put together; he spoke fluently and easily, and altogether may fairly be ranked as one of the few promising yearlings in the Whig stables. The speech of the seconder, Mr. Graham, was marked by great ability; it was terse, pointed, and telling; it had the true House of Commons tone, in the best sense of the expression, about it, and was very favourably received by both sides. It was noticed that Mr. Gladstone warmly congratulated the hon. member when he resumed his seat; and we shall probably hear more hereafter of the representative of the great northern city. Of the debate in the Lords there is little to be said. The seconder of the address, Lord Morley; gives promise of becoming one of the rising debaters of the House, and all who have read Lady Holland's admirable biography of Sidney Smith will be glad to welcome the grandson of the Countess of Morley whose letters form so attractive a portion of the rev. canon's correspondence, and who could hold her own so well, even against the great wit himself. Earl Grey was didactic as usual, Earl Derby was in excellent spirits, and showed much of his old vivacity in the manner in which he made merry at the expense of Earl Russell, carefully avoiding, at the same time to commit himself or his party in any but the great subject of the cattle plague. Earl Russell, having nothing much to answer, was, as is usual with him under such circumstances, feeble and brief. He was inaudible in the gallery for a considerable portion of his short speech, would not have been heard at all if Lord Granville had not told him to speak up. But then great allowance must be made for him. It cannot be a pleasant thing to see more than half your expected audience rush out the moment you get up, especially if you are prime minister.

The following story is current in legal circle in Liverpool :—Some short time since a shopkeeper called on an attorney in that town, and said that he wished to commence an action against a merchant well known on Change, who he alleged, had seduced his wife. Knowing the high character of the gentleman in question, the attorney discredited the story, on which the client next day took to him two ladies, whose statements, after a close cross-examination, led him to believe that the charges against the alleged seducer were true. The facts, as stated by the client and the two ladies, were reduced to writing and placed before an eminent counsel, who gave an opinion that, if they were true, the complainant was almost sure of a verdict in his behalf. The attorney, on this, took measures to commence the action; but still having his doubts, he, as is usual in such cases, wrote a letter to the gentleman accused, and asked him to call at his (the attorney's) office at a specified time. He then made an appointment at the same time for the two ladies above mentioned. At the time agreed upon, both the gentleman and the ladies, who had so circumstantially spoken of him and his frailties, were shown into the attorney's private office, where they sat and conversed for nearly half an hour. The gentleman was then shown into another room, while the attorney went into the room where the ladies were seated, and asked them if they knew the gentleman who had just left them. They both replied, "No, they had never seen him before in their lives." The attorney then went to the gentleman, and explained the whole fact of the case to him, and was informed that the complainant had tried in vain to extort money from him by threats of exposure, which had been always resisted and treated with contempt. In the meantime the "ladies" hurriedly left the office, and they and their "friend" have not since been heard of, but it is suspected they are on their way to America.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

On the expiration of Sir Alfred Horsford's term of service as Deputy Adjutant-General, on the 1st of April next Colonel Tidy, now Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters, in all likelihood will be promoted to that post.

The colonelcy of the 99th Regiment, vacant by the death of Major-General Napper Jackson, is likely to be filled by Major-General S. Braybrooke, who entered the service in 1812, and was for a long time employed in Ceylon.

In accordance with the new regulations, substantive field officers, with rank in the army of colonel or lieutenant-colonel, have been selected to fill the appointments of district inspectors of volunteers. The following officers now hold those appointments:—Colonels E. Roche and R. Bruce; Lieutenant-colonels R. Bruce, E. G. Bulwer, C.B., Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart., G. N. Boldero, A. J. H. Elliot, Hon. J. W. Colville, A. Wombwell, and F. G. T. Deshon.

The 17th Lancers, who have occupied the cavalry barracks at Colchester since their return from India, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Aldershot, and it is expected that they will take their departure some time in March. It is understood that they will be succeeded at Colchester by the 1st Dragoon Guards, which regiment will shortly arrive in England from Madras. It is not improbable that in the interim between the departure of the one regiment and the arrival of the other, the 11th Hussars, at present stationed at York, will occupy the barracks before leaving for India.

Much anxiety is felt by the medical officers of the army, in consequence of the statement which has been made with some authority that the report of the mixed commission on the medical departments of the army, and navy lately sitting at the Admiralty, does not recommend that any concessions whatever be made to the medical department of the army. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is assured that this is not the case, but that their claims have been favourably considered, and that the concessions are such as will, in the opinion of the friends of the department, satisfy reasonable expectations.

WAR-OFFICE GAZETTE.

War-Office, *February* 6.

(From the Overland Mail Feb. 10).

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Surg. James William Fleming, from the 37th Foot, to be surg., vice Surg-Major John Grogan, M. B., deceased.

4th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet Edward Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, by purchase, vice Lawrence Hesketh Palk, promoted, by purchase, in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

7th Hussars—Capt. George Joy, from the 18th Foot, to be capt. vice Johnes, who exchanges.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. John Haughton to be second capt., vice Charles Orde Browne, removed to the supernumerary list; Lieut. Henry Graves has been permitted to resign his commission; Gentleman Cadet Henry Tucker Stewart, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieut., vice Haughton.

Coast Brigade—Master Gunner William Coleman to be lieut., vice George M'Murray, deceased.

Grenadier Guards—Cecil John Hubbard, gent., to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust, who retires.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Charles Shelley to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Godfrey W. Beaumont, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. William Julius Gascoigne to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Shelley; Cornet Lawrence Hesketh Palk, from the 4th Hussars, to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Gascoigne.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Ensign Arthur Mills to be lieut., by purchase, vice William Fermor Godfrey, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Justinian Charles Cohen, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Mills.

7th Foot—Lieut. George Stanley Orred, from the 73rd Foot, to be lieut., vice Langworthy, who exchanges.

8th Foot—Ensign William Toke Dooner to be lieut., by purchase, vice Arthur Holden Turner, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Stephen Brown, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Jenico John Preston, transferred to the Rifle Brigade; Gentleman Cadet Arthur Ashley Ruck, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase vice Dooner; Lieut. William Hunter Bailie to be adjutant, vice Lieut. William Edward Whelan, promoted.

12th Foot—Lieut. George Lyford Barry Thomas to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Gilbert de Lacy Lacy, promoted.

14th Foot—Lieut. John Joseph Hill Carbery to be capt., by purchase, vice William Heywood, who retires; Ensign Gerard Van Heythuysen to be lieut., by purchase, vice Carbery; Augustus Stafford O'Brien, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Van Heythuysen.

17th Foot—Paymaster with the honorary rank of Major, Alexis Corcoran, from half-pay, late of a depot battalion, to be paymaster, vice Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt., N. G. Smith, whose services have been dispensed with.

18th Foot—Capt. Herbert Owen Johnes, from the 7th Hussars, to be capt., vice Joy, who exchanges.

21st Foot—Gentleman Cadet Arthur John Osborne Pollock from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Edward Bullock Jackson, promoted.

23rd Foot—Ensign Arthur Edward Ward from the 70th Foot, to be ensign, vice Alex. Crosby Jackson, who retires.

24th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Syms is Grenville, not Granville, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 26th ult.

37th Foot—Staff-Surg. James Lewis Holloway to be surg., vice James W. Fleming, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards.

43rd Foot—Ensign Taverner Charles Miller to be lieut., by purchase, vice Fredric Simon Armfelt, who retires; Charles Legard, gent., to be ensign, by purchase vice Miller.

55th Foot—Staff Assist-surg. Samuel Edward Walker to be assist.-surg., vice W. J. Rendell, promoted on the Staff.

64th Foot—The names of the gentleman appointed to an ensigncy by purchase on the 10th of November, 1865, are Richard James William Dennistoun, and not as previously stated.

10th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Edward Moritz Wallerstein, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign by purchase, vice Ward, transferred to the 23rd Foot.

3rd Foot—Lieut. Vincent Upton Langworthy, from the 7th Foot, to be lieut., vice Orred who exchanges.

87th Foot—Lieut. Charles Andrew Irwin to be instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Walter Carr Mackinnon, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Alfred Seymour to be lieut., without purchase, vice Arthur Wilson Patten, deceased; Ensign Jenico John Preston, from the 8th Foot, to be ensign, vice Seymour.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—The Christian names of Lieut. Portelli are Augustinus Paulus Michael Alexius Aloysius.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. Henry Masters Sproule, 10th Foot, to be instructor of musketry, vice Capt. W. H. Paul, re-appointed adjutant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist.-Surg. Wm. Jasper Rendell, from the 55th Foot, to be staff surg., vice J. L. Holloway, appointed to the 37th Foot.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Crawford Fraser, 11th Hussars, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut.-col., to be col., under the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-Gen. John Napper Jackson, Colonel of the 99th Foot, who died on the 25th of January, 1866 :—

Brevet Col. Richard Wilbraham, C.B., from lieut.-col unattached, to be major-gen. Capt. and Brevet Major Charles Edward Oldershaw, Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-col, Capt. Henry Jervis W. Jervis, Royal Artillery, to be major.

February 9.

Royal Artillery—Capt. Robert Alexander Morse to be lieutenant-colonel, vice T. T. Haggard, removed to the supernumerary list: Second Capt. George Henry Stone to be captain, vice Morse; Lieut. Walter John Finch to be second captain, vice Stone.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sampson Freeth to be colonel, vice R. C. Moody, who retires upon full pay; Captain FitzRoy Molyneux Henry Somerset to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Colonel French, Second Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles George Gordon, C. B. to be captain, vice Somerset; Lieut. Montague Lambert to be second captain, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Gordon.

BREVET.

Colonel Richard Clement Moody, retired full pay, Royal Engineers, to be major-general, the rank being honorary only.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following announcements are made in a general regimental order, dated the 1st inst.:—

The good service pension, vacant by Major-general Bell being appointed colonel-commandant, has been awarded to Major-General A. G. Taylor, inspector-general of artillery.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that veterinary-surgeons of brigades of Royal Horse Artillery shall, for the future, draw the usual allowance in lieu of forage for their horses, instead of receiving forage in kind, and paying for the same.

The following officers are raised to increased pay, viz. :—Lieut.-Col. H. J.B. Macleod, 22nd Brigade, vice Douglas, promoted, dated Sept. 20, 1865; Lieut.-Col. G. T. Field, 3rd Brigade, vice Maberly, promoted, dated Dec. 26, 1865; Lieut. T. B. Rees, 15th Brigade, vice Dixon, promoted, dated Nov. 23, 1865; Lieut. J. C. Robinson, 8th Brigade, vice Macartney promoted, dated Dec. 23, 1865; Lieut. G. W. M. Turnbull, Depot Brigade, vice Cane, promoted, dated, Dec. 26, 1865; Lieut. G. A. B. Pownall, 1st Brigade, vice Brodie, resigned, dated Jan. 2, 1866; Lieut. H. Pion, 4th Brigade, vice Budd, promoted, dated, Jan 5, 1866.

The following appointments have been made:—Brevet Major H. T. Arbuthnot, to be assistant-superintendent of the Small Arms Factory at Pimlico. vice Capt. Jervis, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Second Capt. M. P. Eden, to be assistant-superintendent of the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, vice Arbuthnot; Capt. G. H. J. A. Fraser, to be assistant-superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Portsmouth, vice Bayly, deceased; Second Capt. V. D. Majendie, to be assistant-superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, vice Fraser; Second Capt. C. O. Browne, to be captain instructor, Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, vice Majendie; Capt. C. B. Le Mesurier, to be capt. instructor Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich, vice Boyle, placed upon half-pay.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
Feb. 2	Talbot	James	Liverpool.
	Jamsetjee Cursetjee	Selkirk	Do.
„ 3	Henry Moore	Scale	Do.
	Euretta	Jewson	Do.
„ 7	City of Delhi	Taylor	Do.
„ 8	Tartar	Sladen (from Kurrachee)	Deal.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
Feb. 1	Salsette	Belmano	Sunderland.
„ 2	Sir Jamsetjee Family	Wilson	London.
	Corea Linn	Lamont	Liverpool.
„ 4	Australia	Wilson	Gravesend.
	Bombay	McLeod	Clyde.
„ 5	Yamuna	Pomery	Liverpool.
	Varana	Sheppard	Gravesend.
	Kent	Oliver (for Kurrachee.)	London.
	Hurry Paddumsey	Poole	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Lucy, Liverpool for Bombay, 87 days out, Dec. 11th, 2·41 N., 83·20 E.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.

		Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Calcutta	Jan. 6		
Madras	„ 8		
Bombay	„ 13		
Burmah	Dec. 26		
Hong Kong	„ 15	Feb. 7.	—
Shanghai	„ 8		
Ceylon	Jan. 1		
Singapore	Dec. 28		
Penang	„ 25		

The steamer with the heavy portion of the mail may be expected at Southampton on February 11.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

The Government telegraph office at Buxa was closed yesterday.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society will be held this evening in the large hall of the Money School, facing the Esplanade, at 8 o'clock.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice returned to Bombay from his tour in the North-West Provinces on the evening of Monday last.

We understand that Sir Alexander Grant, the Director of Public Instruction, and staff, will proceed to Poona in the course of the week.

The examination of candidates for the office of Moosiff will commence in the Appellate side of the High Court on the 9th proximo.

The case of *Hurst* vs. *Watson* was resumed before the acting Chief Justice yesterday, when Mr. White replied on behalf of the plaintiff, and the Judge said he would take time to consider his judgment.

We understand that Mr. King, late Chief Resident Engineer, Vehar Water Works, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, in room of Mr. G. Latham, resigned.

The cases disposed of in the Small Cause Court yesterday possessed no public interest. The Judges were engaged the greater part of the day in the full Court for the disposal of applications for new trials.

The height of water over the tower in the Vehar Lake on Saturday, the 3rd instant, was fifty-one feet one-tenth; on the corresponding date last year it was forty-eight feet eight-tenths.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company's steamer *Yamima* left Liverpool for Bombay on the 10th February last, and may be expected here about the middle of next month.

We understand the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Golconda* was to leave Suez on the 4th instant with a large cargo of piecegoods, and may therefore be expected in Bombay about the 18th. She is intended to take the place of the unfortunate steamer *Jeddo*.

The intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 12th and 6 P. M. of the 13th March: max. 4 hours 30 minutes; min. 0 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 A. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom 8th March. Oldest dates from United Kingdom and Continent of Europe 7th.

The signal officer at the Castle Flag-staff should certainly be pensioned off at once, as it is quite evident that he has long been overworked; in fact so much were all parties belonging to the post knocked up yesterday morning that they could not open their eyes sufficiently wide to make out the steamer *Gunga* until after she came to anchor.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Kurrachee*, Captain A. Cottier, from Kurrachee:—Sir Matthew Sausse; Colonel D'Oyly; Colonel and Mrs. Cureton; Major and Mrs. Mainwaring and child; Captain Keays and 3 children; Capt. Hill; Lieut. Wood; Lieut. Harley; Lieut. Forsyth; Dr. Stangewald; Mr. Ledgard; Mr. Jones; Mr. Monsley; Mr. Dewry; Mr. Smith and 2 children; and Mrs. Ilbery and child.

The following additional passengers will proceed this morning by the P. & Co.'s S. S. *Malta*, to Aden and Suez:—

For Aden—Mr. and Mrs. J. Clealy and 3 children and Mr. Hore.

For Suez—Mr. Forsyth and Dr. Stangewald.

For Southampton.—Mr. D. Macgregor; Mr. F. F. F. Cooper; Mr. Matthews; Mr. T. Doig; Mr. W. Shergold; Captain Hill; Mr. T. Jones; Mr. Hadfield; and Mr. W. Rayror.

Yesterday morning Mr. Anstey took advantage of the earliest opportunity which presented itself, in the High Court, on behalf of himself and the other members of the bar, to congratulate Mr Justice Couch on his well-merited appointment as successor to Sir Matthew Sausse as Chief Justice of Bombay.

His Lordship said that it was perhaps hardly right that he should formally receive these congratulations until after the actual retirement of Sir Matthew Sausse, but at the same time he begged to thank Mr. Anstey and the gentlemen of the bar for their very kind expressions thereon.

A suit came on for hearing yesterday in the High Court before the acting Chief Justice, in which the Bombay Presidency Bank sued Nowrojee Rustomjee for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 43,543 on a promissory note. Mr. Taylor appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, the defendant did not put in an appearance. The signature of the defendant to the note in question was proved, and also the deposit with the plaintiffs, of 375 shares of the Bank as well as 50 shares in the Guzerat Bank as collateral securities. After some evidence as to the admission of the claim by the defendant, the Court made a decree for the plaintiffs, awarding them the full amount sued for, with interest, at 9 per cent., from the due date till judgment, with costs; and further interest on judgment till payment.

It is said that a proposition has been submitted to the Supreme Government, by the Customs' Authorities at Bombay, to extend the area of the poppy cultivation, and to increase, if necessary, the excise duty on opium, on the ground that the number of purchasers for that drug there is always greater than in the other Presidencies.—*Hurkaru, March 7.*

Mr. H. L. Anderson, late of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hawkins as the head of the Judicial Department at the India-office.—*Home News, Feb. 10.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th March 1866.

Open 702½ Miles.

Coaching ...	Rs. 59,947	0	1
Merchandize ...	318,235	8	4
Electric Telegraph ...	856	13	6
Earth &c. Trains ...	10,401	9	6
Total Rs...	389,440	15	5

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 10th March 1866.

Open 306 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...	47,122	14	5
Merchandize ...	61,139	0	1
Total...	108,261	14	6
Increase...	56,277	12	2
Corresponding Week in March, 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching ...	42,117	4	11
Merchandize ...	9,866	13	5
Total...	51,984	2	4

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN COLBURN OF THE S. S. "KOINA."

Suez, 23rd February 1866.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, are desirous of hereby recording our grateful sense of the uniform courtesy and kindness with which we have been treated by yourself and the other officers of the *Koina*, during our passage from Bombay to Suez.

We would add the expression of our entire satisfaction with all the arrangements made for our accommodation and comfort on board.

(Signed) Wm. Widdicombe, Maj., Bombay Staff Corps.
Baron De H. Larpent, Civil Service.
John C. Thompson, Barrister-at-Law.
A. J. Cahusac.
Symons Fraser, Captain.
S. W. C. Schrieber.
F. H. F. Albrecht.
Aug. Glardon.
H. B. McNeill, 3rd L. C.
E. W. Hart.
E. Hart.
Augusta Glardon.
Annie Widdicombe.
B. Albrecht.
Richard W. Hall, 33rd Regiment.

To C. C. Colburn, Esq., Commander,
B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Koina*.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13th March.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

The old Crime.—John Jardine, a seaman of the ship *Gatineau*, pleaded guilty to a charge of wilful disobedience, in refusing to duty on board the ship. His Worship sentenced him to hard labour in the House of Correction for two weeks.

Theft of Crockery.—Cassum Ally Syed Ameer was charged with having in his possession ten China dishes, the property of Ebram Virjee, which might be reasonably suspected to be stolen. Yesterday evening the prosecutor locked his warehouse and went home. This morning a policeman brought to him the prisoner and the dishes, the latter of which he recognised as his property. He went to the warehouse with the policeman and found that a large quantity of dishes had been taken out from a cask which was kept in the verandah. The prisoner, before he was arrested, was seen by the police man going with something bulky under his arm, which he said were his clothes. On searching him, the policeman found the dishes, and at the same time saw another man running away. The prisoner at first said they were given him by a butler, whose name he did not know; and he afterwards said they were given him by a man to carry, and that he ran away when he (prisoner) was seized.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

A Pick-Pocket.—Govind Crustnajee was charged with stealing Rs. 7-10-0 in cash, the property of Boodia Bugla. The prosecutor, a seaman, was among a crowd near the slaughter-house at noon yesterday, having the money in his *angrika* pocket. Shortly afterwards he felt the pocket light and missed his money. On turning round he observed the prisoner putting something in his waist-cloth. He went up and seized him, with the money, and gave him into the custody of a policeman.

The prisoner denied the charge. He accidentally kicked the prosecutor, who seized and struck him. Prisoner retaliated, upon which the prosecutor gave him into custody.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one calendar month.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Attempt to poison by the Administration of Ground Glass.—Suckoo, woman, was placed at the bar on a charge of attempting to poison Deomater Rammater, her husband, by the administration of ground glass.

Deomater Rammater, the prosecutor, said—I am a drummer in the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and live in the Marine Lines. I know the prisoner, who is my wife. At about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, the 6th inst., I returned home from my duty and asked my wife, the prisoner, for my meal. I and my brother both sat down to our meal. The prisoner brought it in one dish. It consisted of *Bajree* bread, boiled rice, boiled *dall*, and fried fish. We began to eat, and while eating the bread, my brother remarked, in presence of the prisoner, that he felt some hard substance in it. I remarked to him that it must be dust which may have mixed with the flour. We then partook of rice. My brother was in a hurry to go: he ate some rice and *dall* and went away. I finished all the rice and *dall* in the dish, and asked my wife to bring some more, which she did. She did not bring the *dall*, as usual, in a cup, but brought the vessel in which it was boiled, and from it poured the *dall* over the rice in my dish with a ladle. After I had partaken of two or three mouthfuls of rice, I found a small bit of glass in the *dall*, which I took up and showed to my wife, asking her how it came there. She replied she did not know. I then suspected something wrong, went to the fire-place, and there examined the earthen vessel in which the rice was boiled. I did not find anything like glass in it. I then looked into this cup which was lying near, and which contained some boiled *dall*. I clearly saw some ground glass in it; and asked the prisoner for an explanation. She said she did not know anything about it. I then went at once to the company's naique, to report the matter to him. He was not at home. I then went to the section havildar, and, after relating the circumstances to him, took him to my house, and showed him the cup containing the *dall*. He took me to the company's jemadar; but he was not at home. I then returned to my quarters, when I was seized with violent vomiting, and was taken to the subedar major, who, seeing my state, ordered me to be sent to the hospital. I was there treated by the doctor. In the hospital, I vomited violently and for a time became insensible. I have been married to the prisoner during the last twelve years. We were married in our infancy. Since she became of age she has not always behaved well. She has been in the habit of running away from me to her father's and other relations' houses. She has never shown a disposition to live with me. She had been frequently away from my house without my permission. She fled from my house to her father's about two months ago, and did not return to me. On Monday the 5th inst., I met her in the Dhobie Talao market and brought her home. On the following morning, when I went to duty, I locked her up in my room, and ordered her to prepare the food for the morning meal, and to grind corn. On my return from duty, I and my brother sat down to take the meals prepared by her. I have already stated what occurred afterwards. My father-in-law threatened to beat me several times.

Two more native witnesses were examined in corroboration of the prosecutor's story, after which further enquiry was adjourned until this day (Wednesday.)

MAZAGON POLICE-COURT.—13th March.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

The Coombarwadda Murder.—Charles and Mary Balancore, against whom the Coroner's Jury on Monday last returned a verdict of "culpable homicide amounting to murder," in the case of the death of Richard Colliss, were placed at the bar on the above charge.

The same witnesses who were examined before the Coroner were examined before His Worship, but nothing further was elicited than that stated at the inquest.

The further investigation of the case has been postponed till 11 A. M. this day; His Worship, however, intimated his desire to visit the place where the murder was committed at 6 A. M. this morning. In the meantime both the prisoners were remanded to jail.

SPORTING.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

A Sweepstakes will be shot for at the Worlee Butts at half past three o'clock this afternoon, open to all comers, at 100, 300, and 400 yards, three inch Bull's eye, in any position and with any rifle. Entrance five rupees. No sighting shots allowed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 8th March 1866.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden.)

The Queen against Jeewajee Vithul.

ATTEMPTING TO SEDUCE SOLDIERS FROM THEIR DUTY.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kulladghee before Charles F. H. Shaw, Esq., Judge and Session Judge, one Jeewajee Vithul, who was committed for trial by Mr. J. Armstrong, Magistrate, was tried under Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code, for having attempted to seduce Sewpursad Singh and other soldiers from their duty on the 22nd March 1865. We give below the evidence of the principal witnesses taken by the District Judge.

Sewpursad Singh Mahaturdeen, late Resaldar Major S. M. Horse, stated—On the 22nd March last the prisoner came to his house about 10 or 11 A. M. At that time Resaldar Sirdarkhan and Antajee Sowar were seated in the verandah. The prisoner came up to him, and lifting up one finger asked "What is the meaning of this?" Witness replied "I suppose you mean God." Prisoner "said Where is your God; show him?" The accused then turned to talk to the Resaldar Sirdarkhan and told him to send away Antajee and witnesses. Just before this either Sirdarkhan or Antajee said "Baba, what are you about? if you want alms, take them and go: we are not in good spirits." Prisoner answered "I have come as God to remove the pain you are suffering from." Witness told his servant to give the prisoner two annas and to send him away. He said he did not want money, he could get food from any one. He (witness) and Antajee then went outside, and called out Sirdarkhan to be quick and say what he had to say, and after awhile he and Antajee went inside. The accused then asked Sirdarkhan "Is your name Sewpursad Singh?" He then said "Are you three of one mind?" Witness replied "We were brothers." The prisoner said "The Sirkar had ordered the disbandment of the regiment; do you all be of one mind and refuse to take your pensions; decline to accept your gratuities, and do not give up your arms; and if the sahibs give any orders do not obey them." Witness told Antajee to keep sight of the prisoner, and that he would go and tell the commanding officer, and that Antajee was to elicit as much information as possible from him. He went and told Major MacGregor, who advised him to keep the man in his house and that he would follow with the Superintendent of Police. Witness returned home and asked the accused to tell him plainly his proposals. He said "All keep together, and do not give up your arms. The 27th March is the Hindoo new year's day, then will be an exhibition of the Mysore Jugbyrs, and under the pretence of seeing the games many armed men from outside will come; they will loot the treasury, and do you Russalah people come with them, and that if any one asks why you come, say, to protect the treasury, and thus you take over the treasury, and if the sahibs tell you to fire or to cut down the men with your swords, fire with blank cartridges and point behind; then release the prisoners in the jail, and destroy the telegraph wires; bind the sahibs and then madams and burn them, and write to the Mamlutdar to seize all Europeans and send them to the Hoozoor." Witness asked him if he could expect him to do all this on his mere proposals. He replied on the 27th March they would know who would be Raja, and that a new birth, according to the Shastra, would take place; in fact, the ninth Awtar of Kali; and that the Brahamunee rule would commence from that date. Major MacGregor and Captain Nuttal sat in an inner room which had paper windows; two holes had been made and they could see and hear everything.

Major MacGregor, late commanding regiment Southern Maratha Country, said—On the 22nd March, the Resaldar Major of the regiment reported to him that there was a suspicious character who had come to his house and talked in a very improper manner, advising him as an officer of the regiment to hold out with the men of the regiment and refuse to take discharge unless with full pensions, and that he considered the man to be a dangerous character to be going amongst the men and requested orders. In other respects the witness corroborated in material points the testimony of Resaldar Major. The following is the Session Judge's finding in the evidence:

It seems that on the 22nd March last, a few days after news had reached the station that Government had determined to disband the regiment, Southern Mahratta Horse, and at a time when the men of the regiment were particularly dejected and did not know what was before them, that the prisoner entered the lines and endeavoured to persuade two Resaldars, a Sowar Carkoon, to keep the men together and to refuse any pensions or gratuities, and telling them that on the 27th March, the Hindoo new year's day, some players were coming to Kulladghee from Mysore, and that under pretence of seeing the games some outside men would accompany, who would raise a disturbance; that the Sowars were to join them and refuse to obey the orders of their officers, and that the Europeans of the station were to be murdered. The Resaldar Major Sewpursad Singh cleverly managed to get both the officer commanding the regiment and the Superintendent of Police into his house, and then again drew forth from the accused his treasonable and mutinous proposals. Major MacGregor and Captain Nuttall deposed to all that they overheard, and Dr. Bell shows that the prisoner is perfectly sane, and the Court entertains no doubt on this point. Stronger proof of design could not be desired than the evidence discloses against the prisoner. The Court therefore cannot imagine a worse charge under section 131 of the Indian Penal Code than that against the prisoner, who is also equally guilty of an offence under section 121 of the Code: but as the Court is about to pass sentence of transportation for life, it does not think necessary to add a second head to the charge, which also would necessitate delay and reference to Government.

The Court, differing from the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be transported for life.

On the above conviction and sentence a petition on behalf of the accused was presented to the High Court, which was rejected.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—12th March.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Henry Whatley v. *Pallonjee Pestonjee.*

THE LIABILITIES OF HOTEL-KEEPERS.

An Important Decision.

Mr. Thacker for the plaintiff.

Mr. Leathes for the defendant.

The following able and elaborate judgment in the above case, which we reported in our issue of the 15th February last, was delivered this day by the learned Judge:—

In this case the defendant is sued as a common innkeeper for the value of certain articles which were stolen from the plaintiff's rooms at the Adelphi Hotel, whilst he was residing there as a guest. The short facts of the case are as follows:—The defendant is the licensed proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla, where he is in the habit of receiving and entertaining, for shorter or longer periods, all such visitors as are able and willing to pay the usual charges. The plaintiff, an exchange broker, in Bombay, lived at the hotel, on the last occasion, for 17 months, from July 1864 to December 1865; at first he paid for his board and lodging by the day, but subsequently, by agreement, at the rate of Rs. 180 a month, the daily charge during the latter period being Rs. 9 a day: his rooms, a sitting and a bed-room, situate the one behind the other, and divided by a screen, were furnished partly by himself and partly by the defendant. They formed one of several sets of rooms, having a verandah in front, and another in rear, both common to all the rooms. The door between the plaintiff's bed-room and the back verandah was fastened inside by an iron hook, which was capable of being unfastened from the outside. On the 24th or 25th September last, the plaintiff returned from his office about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and having placed his watch, chain, and two rings on the top of a chest-of-drawers, laid himself down on his bed, and fell asleep; on awaking about 5 o'clock the articles were missing, and have never since been found. Several petty thefts have occurred at the hotel, and the plaintiff frequently remonstrated with the defendant, without avail, on the subject of the insecurity of his rooms. At the time of the loss the plaintiff had a butler and one or two out-door servants, but on that day the butler had obtained leave of absence early in the morning, and was not seen again at the hotel until 6 o'clock in the evening; it was not attempted to be shown that any of the plaintiff's servants were implicated in the robbery; when the plaintiff laid himself down to sleep, the front door of the sitting room, as well as that between the sitting and bed room, was open; but whether the door between the latter and back verandah was open, or whether the thief made his entry from the front or back verandah does not appear. The question principally discussed at the hearing was whether the relationship that existed between the plaintiff and defendant was that of "guest" and "inn-keeper," or that of "boarder" and "boarding house-keeper"; but another, and very important question arises, whether the common law of England relating to inn-keepers is applicable to this country? At first I was inclined to think that it was not; but on reflection, having regard as well to the circumstances of the country, as to the policy upon which that law is founded, I have arrived at a different conclusion. It is said that as travellers in this country are usually accompanied by their own servants, their goods ought to be considered as in the custody of the latter, and not in the custody of the inn-keeper; not even if (as is not the case) travellers in India always took their servants with them and their master's goods were always given into their charge, the custody of the servant, (unless exclusive, under express agreement) would not, I apprehend, exempt the inn-keeper from responsibility for loss, any more than the ordinary custody of the master himself would have that effect; for, according to the common law of England, it was immaterial in whose actual custody the goods were, so long as they were brought within the inn. In Calye's case, 8 Co. 32 A., which is the leading authority on this subject, it is laid down that although the inn-keeper had delivered to the guest the key of the chamber in which he lodged, and the goods were stolen, in consequence of the latter having left the door of his chamber open, the inn-keeper was liable. "A delivery of the goods into the custody of the inn-keeper is not necessary to charge him with them; for although the guest doth not deliver them or acquaint the inn-keeper with them, still the latter is bound to pay for them if they are stolen or carried away, even although the persons who stole or carried them away are unknown." St. on Bailm, S. 479. Again it is contended that the law on this subject had its origin in uncivilised times, and is unsuitable to the exigencies of the present age; and that as hotels in this country are of recent existence, the extraordinary responsibility to which inn-keepers and hotel-keepers in England are subjected, ought not now for the first time to be extended to hotel-keepers in Bombay. The law had its origin in an edict of the Roman Prætor, and has been adopted, with various extensions and modifications, by most if not all European countries; and although in many states in America inns are regulated by special statutes, this branch of our common law is understood to prevail in all the States except Louisiana. It is considered to have been adopted, on the ground of public policy and from necessity by all countries whose jurisprudence is based on the Roman law; and the necessity for its existence appears to be at least as urgent here at the present day, as it was formerly found to be in other countries. In St. on Bailm, S. 464, it is said: "the soundness of the public policy of subjecting particular classes of persons to extraordinary responsibility, in cases where an extraordinary confidence is necessarily reposed in them, and there is an extraordinary temptation to fraud or danger of plunder, can hardly admit of question." In Burge's Col. Laws, Vol. 3, p. 692, it is stated that "the extraordinary confidence reposed in innkeepers and common carriers, and the temptation and facilities afforded them to violate that confidence are assigned as the motives which justified the edict." In Holder v. Soulby. 8 C. B. N. S. 268, Byles, J., in the course of his judgment, with reference to the loss of goods, says, "it is a wholesome rule that if the goods are at an inn, the inn-keeper is responsible for them, but that if they are in a mere lodging-house the lodger shall be bound to take care of the goods himself." And it has been observed by Sir William Jones that, "rigorous as this rule may seem, and hard as it may actually be in one or two particular instances, it is founded on the great principle of public utility to which all private considerations ought to yield. For travellers, who must be numerous in a rich and commercial country, are obliged to rely almost implicitly on the good faith of inn-holders, whose education and morals are none of the best, and who might have frequent opportunities of associating with ruffians and pilferers, while the injured guest would seldom or never obtain legal proof of such combinations, or even of their negligence, if no actual fraud had been committed by them." Jones on Bailm, 95. The reasons given by Sir W. Jones, for the existence of the law in England, appear to me to apply to the circumstances and condition of this country at the present day, with the same force that they applied to the circumstances of England at the time he wrote his work on Bailments. Had the law on this subject been considered unsuitable to the present civilised state of society in England, there is no doubt it would have been entirely repealed before now. So far from this having been done, the principle and justness of the law have lately been recognized by the Legislature in passing 26 and 27 Vict. c. 104, although they have by that Act limited, under certain circumstances, the liability of inn-keepers. I am therefore of opinion that as this particular law is a part of the general common law of England which was introduced into India in 1726, it ought to be considered to have been introduced at that time, and that it ought to be allowed to prevail here, until repealed or amended by the Legislature. The next questions are, whether the defendant is an inn-keeper? and, whether the plaintiff is a guest? An inn-keeper has been defined to be "the keeper of a common inn for the lodging and entertainment of travellers and passengers, their horses, and attendants for a reasonable compensation." St. on Bailm, S. 475, citing Bac. Abv. Inns and Inn-keepers, C. And in Thompson *vs.* Lacy, 3 B. and Ald. 286, Bayley, J., says, "I take the true definition of an inn to be, a house where the traveller is furnished with everything which he has occasion for whilst upon his way." "An inn-keeper, moreover, is bound to take in all travellers and wayfaring persons and to entertain them, if he can accommodate them, for a reasonable compensation." St. Bailm, S. 476. And there is no distinction, either in law or in the ordinary meaning of the words, between an inn and an hotel, the name hotel being given, according to Webster's and other Dictionaries, to any inn. The defendant, upon his own evidence, clearly satisfies these requirements. Then, can the plaintiff be strictly regarded as "a guest?" The writ in the Registrum Brevium, which is the index to the law on the subject under consideration, shows that to be "a guest," a person must be "transiens." Thus in Calye's case it is laid down: "The words are *ad hospitandos homines per partes ubi hujusmodi hospitia existunt transeuntes, et in eisdem hospitantes*: by which it appears that common inns are instituted for passengers and wayfaring men; for the Latin word for an inn is *diversorium*, because he who lodges there is *quasi divertens se a via*; and so *diversoriolum*. And, therefore, if a neighbour, who is no traveller, as a friend, at the request of the inn-holder, lodges there, and his goods are stolen, &c., he shall not have an action; for the writ is, *ad hospitandos homines* &c., *transeuntes in eisdem hospitantes* &c." Here the word *transiens* has been translated "a traveller," "a passenger," "a wayfaring man;" but, although it literally embraces persons who are usually designated by those terms, it clearly extends further, and applies to persons who may be "passing on," to "sojourners," and to persons who avail themselves of the *hospitium* temporarily, and for no fixed time. And this interpretation of the word seems to be supported by authority. "The length of time that a man is at an inn makes no difference; whether he stays a week, or a month, or longer; so always that, although he is not strictly *transiens*, he retains his character as a traveller. And if he still is in reality a traveller, the making of a special agreement with the innkeeper for the price of his board by the week will not change his character as a guest, and make him a mere boarder." St. on Bailm, S. 477. "If A. comes with goods to an inn in London and stays there for a week, month, or longer, and is there robbed of them, he shall have an action against his host; though, perhaps, being at the end of his journey, he cannot then be said *transiens*, according to the writ in the register." Bac. Abv. Inns and Inn-keepers, C. 5. In Thompson *vs.* Lacy 3 B. and Ald. 283 it was contended that the plaintiff, who had resided at an inn in London for several months, was not a guest "inasmuch as he had previously been continually resident in London," and therefore was not a traveller or wayfaring man, but it was nevertheless decided that he was a guest, in that case; the marginal note which correctly represents the facts is in these words, "a house of public entertainment in London where beds, provisions, &c. are furnished for all persons paying for the same, but which was merely called a tavern and coffee-house, and was not frequented by stage coaches and waggons from the country, and which had no stables belonging to it, is to be considered an inn, and the owner is subject to the liability of inn-keepers and has a lien on the goods of his guest for the payment of his bill, and that, even where the guest did not appear to have been a traveller, but one who had previously resided in furnished lodgings in London. And one of the Judges, Best, J., in delivering this judgment, says: "an inn is a house, the owner of which holds out that he will receive all travellers, and *sojourners* who are willing to pay a price adequate to the sort of accommodation provided, and who come in a situation in which they are fit to be received." These authorities show clearly, I think, that the plaintiff in the present case is legally a guest unless the other circumstances disclosed by the evidence are sufficient to clothe him with a different character. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff had entered into an express contract with him for board and lodging, and that he was consequently a boarder and not a guest. Had this been proved, the defendant would have been exempt from responsibility, but there appears to me to be a total absence of facts to support the contention. The cases relied on by Mr. Leathes were Parkhurst vs. Foster, 1. Salk. 388, and Thompson vs. Lacy, Ab. Sup. Both of these authorities are directly adverse to the defendant. The first is reported in different places, but from that in Salkeld it appears that the action was brought for a trespass for quartering a Dragoon upon the plaintiff, to find him meat and drink, and hay and straw for his horse, &c. Upon "not guilty" pleaded, a special verdict was found, that the plaintiff kept a horse at Epsom *et dimisit conclavia*, Anglice, lodgings, *talibus quales ibid: accedebant propter salubritatem aëris, et potionem aquarium*, &c., and that he dressed meat for his lodgers at 4d. per joint, and sold them small beer at 2d. per mug, and also found them stable room, hay, &c. for horses, at such and such rates; and that the defendant being a constable quartered a Dragoon upon the plaintiff; and Holt. C. J., when the case was set down for the resolution of the Court, gave judgment for the plaintiff, and said the case was so plain that there was no occasion for giving reasons; thereby deciding that the plaintiff was a lodging-house-keeper, and not an inn-keeper. But in 12 Mod. Rep. 254, where the case is reported as Parker v. Flint, it is said "in this case Holt, C. J., held that if one comes to an inn and make a *previous* contract for lodging for *set time*, and do not eat or drink there, he is no guest, but a lodger, and as such is not under the inn-keeper's protection; but if he eat and drink there, it is otherwise, or if he pay for his diet there, though he do not take it there. And a sign is not essential to an inn but is an evidence of it." Had the case now before the Court been before Holt, C. J., as the plaintiff did eat and drink at the hotel, he would most undoubtedly have held him to have been a guest. The other case, Thompson vs. Lacy, involved no question of special contract at all, and was to the effect already mentioned. In the case before the Court there was in reality no agreement for board and lodging for a set time, but merely an agreement, entered into some time after the plaintiff became a resident at the hotel to pay at the rate of so much a month, instead of, as he had previously done, paying so much a day. The defendant himself stated in his evidence that the plaintiff agreed to pay not so much a month, but at the rate of so much a month; so that if he left at any time before the expiration of a month, he would only be charged up to the time he left. There was no obligation on the part of the plaintiff to remain any fixed time; he might have left on any day he pleased without notice; and it was always uncertain how long he might find it convenient, or how long he might think fit to stay. He was therefore strictly speaking *transiens*, and therefore according to common law a "guest." And as the relationship of guest and inn-keeper subsisted between the parties, the defendant is *prima facie*, and without proof of actual negligence, liable to make good the loss sustained by the plaintiff. It was open to the defendant to repel by evidence if he could, this presumptive liability, by showing that the loss was occasioned by the fault of the plaintiff; or that it arose from other circumstances for which inn-keepers are not responsible. No attempt was made to do this, except that it was said that the loss occurred from the plaintiff's doors being left open, and that it was negligence on the part of the plaintiff to leave them open. But to leave doors open is the rule rather than the exception in this country, and the case of Kent vs. Shuckhard, 2 B and Ad. 803, shows that the defendant would formerly have been liable under such circumstances even in England. The plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover; and as the evidence of the plaintiff as to the value of the articles lost has not been controverted a verdict must be entered in his favour for Rs. 1,000 and costs. Advocates costs, Rs. 51, certified for.

BENGAL.

We have been assured that the report regarding the rise of the Moplas in Madras is without foundation; the Moplas are as quiet as the Sonthals of the Jungle Mehals.—*Hurkaru, March 7.*

It is stated that the salary of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh will be reduced from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 50,000 per annum, with a yearly sumptuary allowance of Rs. 5,000.—*Id*

We believe it has been decided that Her Excellency Lady Lawrence will leave the Presidency for Umballa on Sunday evening next. The Viceroy will remain in Calcutta until after Mr. Massey has placed his Budget on the Council Table, and will probably leave for the hills about the end of the first week in April.—*Id.*

Release of Captain Remington.—We understand that a committee of medical officers were requested to give their opinion, after examination, whether Captain Remington, of whose erratic flights and doings so much has been heard, was at all insane.

Their decision was that he was in full possession of his senses, no traces of insanity being observable, and they could not feel justified in keeping him any longer in custody.

His discharge was, therefore, ordered, and he was set at large.

He was at the Police Office yesterday, evidently in high spirits, and dressed in European clothing.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The following is from camp on the east bank of the Moonass river, (Bhootan), February 24th, 1866:—

"The guns were actually brought into camp yesterday, each gun being fastened to bamboos, and carried on the shoulders of ten coolies. The difficulties in bringing them through so wild a country, seem to have been very great, and some coolies, with a fatigue party from the 26th Punjab Infantry, had to be sent out to help them in the last march. They appear to be 12-pounder brass howitzers, and are marked "A. Broome 1857," with the arms of the old East India Company upon them. They are both spiked, and one still loaded, so I fancy in the same identical state as when abandoned by our troops. It appears that the advance to the "Monass," and seizure of the suspension bridge over it, was too much for the Bhootan Government, and hastened the movement of the guns pretty considerably.—*Delhi Gazette, March 8.*

CENTRAL INDIA.

We learn that Messrs. Nicol and Co. of Bombay have taken the preliminary steps for establishing an agency for pressing and ginning cotton at Hingunghat. They intend to have another establishment for similar purposes either at Kowtah or the new station of Wurdah.—*Central India Times, March 10.*

A train consisting of twenty-five carriages crossed the Wurdah in safety, on the 5th instant. The engine was gaily decorated with flags, and the train as it passed over the bridge was watched with intense interest by crowds of natives, who had assembled to witness that memorable transit. As the train drew up in front of the Kowtah station, it was received with ringing cheers by the inspectors and other Europeans employed on the works. Mr. Carnac evinced his versatility by acting as amateur driver to this experimental train. Rivers and ravines, hills and valleys, all obstacles have been surmounted by the art and labour of man, and the railway has at last entered the Central Provinces. The event was celebrated by a grand dinner in camp. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. H. R. Carnac; Mr. Dangerfield, G. I. P. R.; Mr. Geddes; Mr. Heads; Mr. Neill, C. S.; Captain Harris, M. N. I.; and Mr. Stutz of the Firm of Ebrusthaussen and Co., Calcutta.—*Id.*

Behind the Scenes.—Charles Dickens writes for the world to read in print; but it is only behind the scenes, in the printing-office, that his genuine MS. is seen. It was our lot to make one in the "Pickwick" compship, and to indulge in the irresistible Sam Wellerisms long before they reached the public eye. The only way possible to proceed with "Pickwick" copy, was to adopt the plan of having it read through by the clicker to the compship collectively, before giving it out, in order that they might proceed with it uninterruptedly. "Pickwick" MS. was all very well—when you got used to it. Sometimes its inspired author was in a hurry; or he wrote in a bad light; or the pen, perhaps, got turned the wrong way up, or something else, and then——! His mode of interlining was always considered to be very ingenious—especially when written small, with a very soft pen, which did not always keep *between* the lines, but sometimes—like our present railway trains—got on the wrong one, and thus produced a conglomeration, if not a collision! But though this highly popular author was at times troublesome, he was always thoroughly practical and businesslike in his work. "Pickwick" was done in a sheet of 32 pages, and such a thing as a page being over-set was never known; for Mr. Dickens is one of those men who can write to a line. His copy being always written on the same size 4to. post paper, he could easily calculate what each leaf would make; and he was generally very punctual. In his corrections he would write to a word, and no matter how long the insertion was it would be sure to cause no over-running.

After the fame of "Pickwick" had established the reputation of Mr. Dickens, there used to be the most extreme caution exercised at the Whitefriars printing-office to prevent a chance of the nature or title of a new work of his from coming out before its time. This was all owing to the piracy of his name as "Bos" by a certain publisher, who always issued a penny spurious edition of something, with a title resembling the great original, as soon after its issue as he possibly could. To prevent this, the care and secrecy previously alluded to were observed. No compositor was allowed to have more than a leaf of copy at a time; and its consecutive order was destroyed by having it scattered into several rooms, with the overseer walking patrol to see that there was no contraband communication. In fact, so strictly were these rules carried out, that the compositors, in a joke used to say, that it was against the law for them even to *read their copy!* As each leaf was set up, it was given to the overseer, who stood by to see it made up; received the only proof that was pulled, and then did not leave the scene of operations till the form was literally locked up, and padlocked besides, so that no one could take a proof of it. As soon as the work progressed, and the secret got into the keeping of some 200 people, it was found impossible to keep it, and long before the first sheet was at the machine a penny edition was announced by the incorrigible "Bos," which, it is unnecessary to say, was miserable trash, and could only have found a sale amongst the wretchedly ignorant. Most of our readers will of course remember the unsuccessful application for an injunction to restrain the sale of the "Penny Pickwick," which at the time had a great sale. By a certain agreeable perfume which pervaded Mr. Dickens's MS. (evidently the odour of best cigars) it used to be naturally inferred that his ink and his ideas flowed freely as he smoked, and that whenever he made a blot he had nothing more to do but to shake the powdery end of his cigar over it, and go on afresh like steam.

Inexperienced compositors were nowhere with Mr. Dickens's MS., which, as I have said before, was pretty well "when you were used to it;" but at first sight a leaf of it presented exactly the same appearance as a sheet of cream-laid would after it had been crawled over by half-a-dozen blue-bottles who had just escaped from the ink!

In alluding to bad MS. generally, how often do we find that after an article has been hurriedly written, and then laid by, the writer, finding himself totally unequal to the task of unravelling the scribbling mystery, sends it off to the printer, knowing that it will all come back to him clear as print. Little do many of these gentlemen know or care what amount of eye-straining and brain-labour is bestowed upon this mass of blots to make out the letters, and then to trace the sense, and correctly punctuate the whole into the bargain. What would be the consequence if compositors refused, or were incompetent, to perform this trying mental feat of putting into good English what the writer could not read? Nothing less than re-copying would be the case; and where are the copyists who could read bad MS. like the compositor? to say nothing of the expense and loss of time. There are many leader-writers on the morning papers who cannot read their own MS. the day after it is written, and who owe their salary to the intense application of the compositor, to unravel their scrawl, for which, be it remembered, he receives no more pay than for the clearest written round-hand that can be produced.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. at 3 " at 2s. 0¾d.
Do. " Demand ... }
Do. Scotland " ... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland " ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq, Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

Fixed Deposits.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

Subscribed Capital.—One Crore of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Rustomjee Framjee Metah, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. Brodie, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅜d. "
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand ... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Remittance.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Fixed Deposits

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

Advances and Discount.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—Capital: Seventy-Five Lacs of Rupees (£750,000) in 30,000 Shares of Rupees 250 (£25) each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhughwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

Branches { London....J. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ½ "
On delivering up securities deposited for safe custody ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs. 100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
(with power to increase.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months ... 5 per cent.
" 6 " ... 6 " "
" 9 " ... 7 " "
" 12 " ... 8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

Loans.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

Exchange.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

Commission.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Head Office ... CALCUTTA.
Subscribed Capital ... ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital ... £250,000.
Being paid up ... £250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
William Anderson, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Merchant.
Doorgachurn Law, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
Heeralaul Seal, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. Sein, Esq., Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FitzWilliam, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
Sir John P. Grant, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London ... No. 80, King William Street.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal ... per cent.
" 3 months' ... 4 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

FOR SALE.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
Punch's Almanac for 1866 ...	0	4
Dicken's Our Mutual Friend, 2 vols. ...	16	8
——— All the year Round, vol. 14. July 29, to Jan. 6.	4	4
——— ——— Cover for ditto ...	0	12
The Young Englishwoman, vol. 2. July to Dec. '65. With a volume of patterns ...	5	0
Cover for Chambers's Journal, vol. for 1865 ...	1	0
——— The Queen and Lady's News. July-Dec. '65.	2	8
Plays:—Dumb Lady Cured. The Irishman in London. Alfred the Great. Little Sentinel.—Each ...	0	8
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series) ...	0	12
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, vols. 1 and 2 ...	5	4
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65 ...	3	8
Sims on Mathematical Instruments ...	4	8
Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols. ...	40	0
Basil. By Wilkie Collins ...	2	0
Looking Round. By author of "I've been thinking"	1	8
Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson. 7 vols. By Sir H. Nicolas. (Published at £5 10s.) ...	30	0
The Golden Casket: a treasury of tales for young people. By Mary Howitt ...	3	12
The Boy's Book of Ballads ...	3	12
A Boy's Life aboard Ship: told by himself ...	3	0
Stories of Courage and Principle. By Mrs. G. Smyth.	3	12
The Play Ground: a boy's book of games ...	2	0
The Home Treasury of old Story-books ...	3	12
The Fairy Album for good little folk ...	2	12
The Marvels of Nature, or outlines of creation ...	3	0
Nurse Rockaby's easy reading and pretty pictures ...	1	8
The Children's Friend. 2 vols. By Mrs. Markham ...	3	0
Round Games for all parties ...	3	4
Aunt Pippin's Tales for Boys and Girls.—Each ...	1	8
Parlour Magic: amusing experiments, &c. ...	3	0
Outlines of Creation, &c. By E. Noyce ...	3	12
Quadrupeds: what they are, &c. By Capt. M. Reid.	4	8
The six grand parties;—the lion, the dog, the cat, the donkeys,—the butterflies gay, and also the monkeys ...	2	12
Funnily told tales and funny pictures ...	2	12
Animals: their pictures, habits, and uses ...	2	12
Don Quixote for the Young ...	2	12
The complete and wonderful history of Cock Robin.	2	12
The Child's Album—uncoloured pictures ...	2	12
——— coloured pictures ...	3	12
The Child's Famous Picture Book—uncoloured ...	2	12
——— ——— half coloured ...	3	12
——— ——— whole coloured ...	5	12
Dean's Comic Picture Scrap Book on cloth ...	3	12
Letts's Diary, No. 9. 2 days to a page ...	4	8
——— No. 10. 3 ditto ...	3	8
——— No. 12. 3 ditto ...	2	4
——— No. 34. 7 ditto, interleaved blotting.	1	4
Every Man's Own Lawyer. By a Barrister. 4th edn. '65	5	0
Bulwer Lytton's Poems ...	5	0
Edinburgh Review for January 1866 ...	4	8

2nd March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.

AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces ... Rs. 70
" 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces ... 70
" 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces ... 65
" 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder... 80
" 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4 ... 80

. All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ... Rs. 35
" 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings ... 10

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DOUBLE-PATENT GAZOGENE, OR DOMESTIC SODA-WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures, Soda-Water, Sparkling Lemonades, Carbonated Water, Mineral Water, &c., &c.

The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold six bottles of Soda-Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only four annas, it reduces the Soda-Water to the cost of eight annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda-Water, Carbonate-Water, &c. &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

The improved Double Patent Gazogene is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private individuals, an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral-Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the improved Gazogene of the six Soda Water bottle size, Rs. 20, Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin Box.
Rs. 3 per Box, Net Cash.

N. B.—The three twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated-Water or of Soda-Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda-Water bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell at the Share Bazaar, by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, by order of Dadabhoy Manukjee, Esq., on account and risk of Anundrao Hurrisunker, a clerk of Messrs. Framjee Sands & Co., 40 Shares of the Financial Association of India and China, (20 of the 1st issues and 20 of the 2nd issues), and one share of the Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Terms—Cash.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th March 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, Napier Road, next to Mr. S. P. Framjee's Bungalow, all the materials (with the exception of soil) of a Bungalow, assessed under No. 150, now standing in a Garden belonging to Dwarkadass Vessonjee, Esquire.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 14th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land admeasuring 16,000 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.

The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teak Wood, and can be inspected at any time.

For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
14 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 " " Shirtings.
8 " " Jacconets.
12 " " T. Cloth.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywaila.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next to the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.
A charming miniature LANDAU.
Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.
An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 14th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD AND PLANKS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla Road, opposite the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, Tarwady in the Oart of Bohoree Hyderally Cassumjee, a large quantity of Teakwood, planks, logs, rafters, pieces &c., suitable for building houses, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., AT P. AND O. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the Household Furniture, Crockery and Platedware, &c., the property of F. F. Cooper, Esq., the same comprises, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Writing and Circular Tables, Chairs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Oil-paintings, Half-backed and Cleopatra Couches, Easy and folding Chairs, Real China Sugar Jars on stands, English and Coir Rugs, carved 4-post Bedstead with horse hair, Mattress, Clocks, Child's and camp cots, Wardrobes, and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washand Tables, Dressing glasses, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON THE ESPLANADE.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Butter-pots, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Dining-room Arm Chairs, Bookstands, Reclining Couches, Drawing-room Table and Chairs, Easy, Prediea and Folding Chairs, Conversation Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa, Table, a splendid Mahogany Semi-Grand Pianoforte (made expressly for the Indian climate) by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with cover, Writing Tables, Carved 4-Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, neatly made Teakwood Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Washhand Tables, Table Ornaments and Vases, a new double-barrelled Rifle in case, a double-barrelled Gun in case, a Revolver, a single-barrelled Gun, Books, set of Croquet, Parlour Croquet, &c.

At 1 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of),

One handsome cane-bodied double-seated light Barouche, with a pair of handsome Bay Young Arab Carriages, (very fast and quiet), with a set of Plated-Mounted Carriage Harness complete.

A second-hand Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, PIANOFORTE, &c., at Malabar Hill, (Behind the Malabar Castle.)

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable Household furnitdre, Carriages, Horses, Square Pianofortes Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Col. J. A. Ballard, R. E. and also, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

The full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

Holloway's Pills.—The changeable weather of this climate strains the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and this state eventuates in disease unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives tone to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body. No one, therefore, can overestimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, and the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circulation, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness that were ever invented, and in consequence have attained the largest sale and highest reputation.

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